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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 180— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle.

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND ONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Aug.	CHINA	—	7,952
8th „	RAZMAK	— MANTUA*	10,902
15th „	DELTA *	—	7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
29th „	MOREA	—	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th „	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th „	CHINA	—	7,952
17th „	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x...	20,847
24th „	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
31st „	RAZMAK	— MALWA * —	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—	16,100
14th „	RAZMAK	— MALOJA x —	20,837
21st „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
28th „	RAZMAK	— MANTUA * —	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—	16,100
12th „	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x...	15,953
19th „	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th „	RAZMAK	„ MOREA * —	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
9th „	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th „	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd „	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th „	KAISAR-I-HIND.	..	11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th „	RANPURA	..	16,585
20th „	RAZMAK	— MALWA *	10,941
27th „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x	20,837
13th „	RAWALPINDI	.	16,100
20th „	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA*	10,902
27th „	RANCHI	..	16,100
31st „	CHINA†	..	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th „	RAZMAK	.. MOREA	10,918
24th „	RANPURA	..	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	— NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th „	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th „	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD* —	6,060
12th Nov.	MANDALA —	8,246
26th „	MADURA —	8,975

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
4th Aug.	NAGPORE* ...	5283	
6th „	NARKUNDA .	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN —	6,696	CATHAY
15th „	SICILIA —	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN —	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th „	SICILIA —	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA —	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
31st July	VITA	Busreh via Karachi
5th Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
5th „	BANDRA ..	Busrehvia Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
6th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

*" Varsova " will sail on Thursday 6th August in place of the usual Friday Sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O BOX 129.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKON AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	31st July	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10thSept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29thSep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	355	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competant supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

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Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries.

Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
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Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,632 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
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Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia
Every description of Banking. Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE RD.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

44, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over — Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed — Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR & Co, Gun Powder Road, Masagaon Bombay.

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CONCESSION RATES

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CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER, Apply DR. MANU THAKORDAS MEHTA, (Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar.)
A. R 1550.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—APPLICANTS, desiring posts in different Departments to Consult (enclosing one anna stamp) with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R1535

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO GENTLEMAN well qualified and experienced wishes to serve As a Secretary on a reasonable good salary, will manage the business affairs as his own, be strictly honest and faithful to the Proprietor Box No. 909, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1522

GUJARATI, B.C.S., New York University, School of Commerce, wants POSITION with commercial firm. Apply Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1555

WANTED—By a well-connected young Indian, with high University degrees in Law, Economics and Political Science, travelled in Europe and Asia, the post of Private Secretary or Travelling Agent. Apply Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R155

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang (Love Lane). See Messrs. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
O R1545.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.—Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1348.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. R1169

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. P. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

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LATEST WORK—FOR SALE—1. A Metaphysique of Mysticism. 500 Pages. Demy 8 vo., by Vidyabhushana, Vedantaratna, A Govindachaŕya Swamin. Price Rs. 9/- Post Free (2) Divine Wisdom of Dravida Sints. Rs. 2/- Apply MANGALOREKAR COY., Chickpet, Bangalore City.
L. R. 1557.

PERSONAL.

A girl from a respectable family, seeks charity from any respectable Gentleman or Lady. Parsi, Mahomedan, European or Hindoo. To enable her take education in any good Boarding School as parents too poor. Apply Box No. 911 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1533

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE:—Paper Coirpaper and Coirboard Washers for Ginning Factories from stock at competitive prices Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K. R 1551.

MEDICAL.

WELL FURNISHED DISPENSARY FOR SALE at a reasonable price: Apply Box No. 905. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1534

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Everything antique. The collector is retiring, so the chance is unique. Hurry up and enquire for anything of antique Glass, China, Ivory, Enamelware, Jewellery, Statues, Paintings, Stonepieces and many minor items. All on quite reasonable prices. Enquire and make sure. If you have to make a noble present to the Bureaucracy or you desire to approach and gain favour with some ruling chief or any aristocracy, you can certainly do no better than to make a present of what is unique, antique, rare and Genuine. Photos and full description on application. A. K. KHAN, Garhi. Farukhabad.
N. R 1556.

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta. 1187.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

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MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Tea garden shares for sale.—The Jalpaiguri Tea Concerns pay amazingly hig dividend varying from 60 to 350 per cent. For particulars please refer to Messrs. B M. and Co., Brokers, Jalpaiguri.
T. R. 1413.

ELECTRIC THERMAL, RUSSIAN BATH: "A Blessing to Humanity." 199, Hornby Road, opp. Taraporevalla open all days 9 to 9.
T. R 1553.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

No 87 of 1920.

Re: BHAWU MANGESH WAGLE and ATMARAM NAROBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, lately doing business in piece goods, Timber, Sugar, Saffron, Cotton, etc., in partnership with Karsondas Pitamber in the name of A. A. Karsondas & Co., and now Unemployed: Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent ATMARAM NAROBA has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23795

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 392 of 1925.

Messrs. RAJAJI LAKHMAJI & Co., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and money-lenders at Mazgaon, Muzwarpakhady Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KONDAJI RAMJI SANDBHOR, (2) GAJANAN CHIMAJI. (3) TATYABA AHILAJI WALKE, and (4) CHIMAJI PANDOOJI, all of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Contractors, under the name and style and firm of Kondaji Gajanan and Co., all residing at Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

To,

Messrs. GAJANAN CHIMAJI

and

CHIMAJI PANDOOJI.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you and other defendants abovenamed to recover the sum of Rs. 11,626-3-0 with interest on the sum of Rs. 7,772-8-3 at the rate of 2 per cent per month from the 24th day of January, 1925, till judgment and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and the cost of the suit and that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on 1st day of September, 1925, at quarter past eleven a.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon, when you are summoned to appear in the above Court with your witnesses and documents of evidence in person or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court and able to answer all material questions, relating to this suit AND TO TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1925.

PATHARE AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23796

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 2375 of 1924.)

Sakharam Balshet Gandhi ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Pandurang Gunanath and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

Lot No. 1—on FRIDAY, 14th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Lot No. 2—on SATURDAY 15th August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and registered into the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407, New No. 7680, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 5291 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No., Street No. 6-8 and bounded, on the South by the property of Jagannath Shamjee, on the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gopaldas, on the West by the Sindhi Lane and on the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street.

LOT NO. 2.

All the right title and interest of the 1st Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 6227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 628, New No. 4553, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 1596, all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4466, Street No. 806 and bounded, on the East by a Public Road, on the West by the property of Manchubai, widow of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvasdo and on the North by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1925.

R. B. Patel,
Ag. Commissioner.
23790

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall on THURSDAY next, the 6th proximo at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
N. N. DUBASH,
Secretary.
C 23794.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT G. I. P. RAILWAY'S GOODS DEPOT AT WADI BUNDER.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bundles of Iron ridgings, bundles of iron belts, bundles of iron bars, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of Hessian cloth, bundles of brooms, bundle of iron of jhamulas, bundles of papers, bundles of books, bundle of leather, bags of cotton, bags of sweepings, bags of grain, bags of cotton-seed, bags of hirda, bags of wheat, bags of tool, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of bajree, cases of soap, cases, of caps, cases of machinery, case of tea, stones chappis, case of pipe fittings, tins of chunnam, empty iron barrels, empty wooden cases, etc., etc.

N.B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100/- and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required; however, in special lots if the Auctioneers demand it full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on payment of the balance within 10 (ten) dafys from the date of sale; otherwise, wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
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AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 20 TONS SCRAP RAILS.

Under instructions from the Divisional Engineer, Parel, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will to-day FRIDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Parel, in the compound of the Divisional Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Road.

About 20 tons Scrap Rails.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs The Japan Cotton Trading Company Ltd. in their godown No. J. 137 at Cotton Depot, Sewree, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton ex. S.S. "KAROA":—

65 Bales African Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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A Warner Bros Classic of the Screen.
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THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS
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Showing all this week at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

BALLARD ESTATE DEATH-TRAPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whoever planned out the Ballard Estate the writer does not know, but it is clear that there has been serious miscalculation not only with regard to the demand for accommodation, etc., but with regard to the designs of the buildings. In imitation of London, advantage was taken of this space to create cellars. The Port Trust engineers, who sanctioned these cellars, must have been incompetent as engineers and wanting in commonsense, because it is now well-known that all the cellars have been flooded during the rainy season. Whatever the original sins may have been, the subsequent omission to choke up these underground death-traps must be regarded as serious. It is not that complaints have not been made. As a matter of fact the Ballard Estate has acquired an unholy reputation as a malarial area and neither man nor beast will stay there for office purposes or for residence if he can help it.

The Port Trust administration is carried on at the hands of one of the senior Civilians in Bombay assisted by nineteen respectable individuals carefully counting up their monthly cheque of fees. Have they ever bothered as to what they are responsibilie for? In addition to them, I understand there is a Health Department for the City of Bombay and a Municipality, which has shown itself over-zealous to shut up wells and tanks (which at least were serving some useful purpose) appears to be equally negligent of the extensive mosquito breeding areas, which have been artificially created and which are being maintained in their full unabated strength. A more serious case of vicarious responsibility for murder could not be found. Men come and work in these areas and take the infection with them and spread it over the city, and yet the administrations round up in a regretful note in the health report on the city of Bombay that malaria was again unduly prevalent. What I want to know is, what are the corporators of the Fort ward doing? It is well-known that the Ballard Estate contains a larger number of European officers and European residents than any other single area and the administration's neglect in this case is not even the result of the racial discrimination about which there is usually heard a complaint. What is wanted for the elementary health conditions of the locality is to close up these cellars and create level grounds.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

C. P. NOTES.

ANCIENT COINS DISCOVERED.

NAGPUR, July 22.

A Fox Strangways Memorial Fund has been created, the administrators of which shall be a committee of the Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore. The net income accruing from the Fund shall be expended by the administrators in giving annual scholarships to poor students of the Christ Church Schools.

The Director of Industries in his annual report on coins during the year 1924-25 under the Treasure Trove Act says that interesting coins were discovered of the Krishna Raja Rashtrakuta, Alladdin Mahmud II and Mughal dynasties. The coins of Krishna Raja Rashtrakuta dated 375 A. D. discovered in Amraoti taluq upholds Vincent Smith's theory that this part of Berar was under the sway of the Rashtrakutas.

The experiment carried out by Mr. A. B. Mande, M.A., in his new method of banishing mass illiteracy in the Central Jail, Nagpur, has been successfully terminated.

An interesting case of cheating is being heard in the Court of Mr. Chaube, Magistrate, Nagpur, in which one Narayandas Sundarji Ray Sampat, a Bhatia of Porbunder, Kathiawar State and Adam Yusuf Kachhi of Bhatwa, Kathiawar are being tried for cheating many commercial firms of several places in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. The accused used to locate in a commercial town and posed themselves as great merchants used to cheat merchants and banks. The first accused was found out in Madras Presidency. The case is being heard at Nagpur.

C. P. COURT OF WARDS.

The reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the management of estates under the Court of Wards in C. P. for the year ending the 30th September, 1924, shows that out of seven estates relinquished four were heavily indebted when taken charge of and all the estates were returned to the proprietors not only free from encumbrances, but in every instance with increased income and substantial balances. The Governor in Council thinks it inexpedient to hand over to the wards on release, a large balance in cash or securities which are a temptation to extravagance leading to more debts; and considers that the interests of the wards are best served by investing the available surplus in well considered improvements and in new landed property which add permanently to the value of the estate and strengthen its resources.

The Governor in Council notes with pleasure that increased attention is being paid to the management of estate forests. Home farm cultivation was carried on in 15 estates and in all but three estates which showed a loss there was a profit. Cattle breeding farms are a feature of estate management in the Seoni, Chanda, Raipur and Drug districts Satisfactory relations between the Court of Wards and its tenants continued everywhere.

NON-BRAHMINS ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 27.

The C. P. Legislative Council will commence on August 3rd. His Excellency the Governor will address the Council on the 3rd at noon. The Governort has allotted the 3rd for Government business and the 5th, 6th and 7th for private business.

The C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will commence from the 21st September, 1925. The Hindus will meet the Mahomedans in the first round and the Europeans will meet the Parsis in the second round.

At a meeting of the Non-Brahmins it was resolved to form an association with Mr. G. R. Pradhan, as President, Mr. Udairam and Mr. S. P. Deshpande, Vice-Presidents and Messrs. Gaikwad and Pandurang Sahuji, Secretaries. The aim of this association is to make efforts to improve the condition of the non-Brahmins.

The "Hitavada" understands that Mr. G. A. Khan, I.C.S., will retire from service and will then be appointed member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces, in place of Sir M. V. Joshi.

Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, the Ruling Chief of the Korea State has been elected as a representative member to represent the C. P. Feudatory States in the Chamber of Princes.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND COMMUNAL DEGENERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an admitted fact that the Co-operative Credit movement has done much good to the agriculturists, because the agricultural societies are based on joint liability system. Even then, the number of Agricultural Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency is much less than the Non-Agricultural Credit Societies—such as, *communal* and *employees' credit societies*—generally known as "Progressive but Non-Productive Societies." From the experience gained so far, ever since 1906, one is obliged to state as an impartial critic, on the strength of facts and figures, that even a long standing communal credit society started in Bombay for the benefit of the members of the Kanara Saraswat community, is now beginning to feel the effect of degeneration in the name of co-operation. "Co-operative Credit" amongst the Saraswats has done more harm than good both to the borrowing members as well as to the unfortunate sureties who are practically ruined, as in almost all cases the borrowed amount has been recovered from the sureties on account of the particular wording *"or any"* in the sentence of the Co-operatice Act—"that the borrowed amount may be recovered from the Borrowers *or any* or all the sureties."—with the result, that the community is now beginning to feel the pinch of adversity, though from the outward appearance it would appear to be making a rapid progress. If any member of the community will go minutely through the annual reports he will, no doubt, be obliged to state, though with deep regret that the Kanara Saraswat community is growing poorer day by day, since the majority of the earning members are jointly and *severally* indebted to the communal credit society to the extent of Rs. 4,65,700—in spite of the fact that the total membership does not exceed 1,772; and out of this total, not less than 870 are from Bombay and Santa Cruz, though almost all the members are employees either in commercial or Government offices, drawing a pretty decent salary and could thus very well manage to live within their means, without any temptation of being plunged into debts. But the fact remains, that the liability of the borrowing members out of these 870, is not less than Rs. 2,66,800; while the state of the mofussil members and sureties is still worse, though much better from the point of view of the borrowed amount, which is Rs. 1,98,850 out of the total strength of membership of 902, from Karwar, Mangalore, Dharwar, Bankikodla and Honawar. And what is more to the point, the Society's shares, numbering not more than 8,000 of Rs. 25/- each have not yet been purchased in full, as not less than 2534 shares are still available, even though Rs. 12/- per share, have been received as "Call Money", the balance of Rs. 13/-/- per share, being treated as "Uncalled Reserve." Hence, the paid-up capital is only Rs. 76,855, including the sum of Rs. 12,260, paid by some members to make up fully paid-up shares. These facts will go to show that the shareholding members are not at all anxious to buy the shares of the Society, though a guaranteed dividend of 6¼ per cent. is paid annually; but, they are only too anxious to borrow money from the Society's Funds to the extent of several lakhs a year. Is this, then, the "real progress of the community, or degeneration, in plain words?" This is, after all, the non-productive progress of the communal credit society, which is of 19 years' standing. In fact, it has done more harm than good to the unfortunate sureties who are practically ruined, as in almost all cases, the members of the Managing Committee are taking undue advantage of the wording *"or any"* out of the sentence, "that the borrowed amount may be recovered from the borrower, *or any* or all sureties."

It is high time that the "Co-operative Societies' Bill of 1925," is so amended as to omit the words *"or any,"* so that, the total borrowed amount may be recovered in equal proportions from each of the sureties, in case of default by the borrowers, instead of recovering the amount from any of the sureties, by fair or foul means, and even at times, going so far as to send the surties to *Civil Jail*.

But, the Society's affairs, from the point of view of growing Reserve, Debt Redemption Fund and Uncalled Reserve," are really progressive, as the "reserve fund" is Rs. 95,000 and "Debt Redemption Fund" is Rs. 7,000 and "Uncalled Reserve" is Rs. 1,23,000 or in other words, the total assets of the communal society is Rs. 2,25,00. Unfortunately the members are not to reap, the benefit under any circumstances, as the "Reserve Fund" is indivisible even in the event of "Voluntary Liquidation." Hence, the question arises as to how to solve the economic problem of the Kanara Saraswat Community—whether by practising thrift and self-help or by encouraging the members to be spend thrifts? Even the members of the Managing Committees from Bombay and suburbs and the mofussil, are indebted to their communal credit society to the extent of not less than Rs. 33,450, instead of following their own preaching of thrift and self-help. That is why, the dark side of the "Non-Productive Progressive Credit Society" is neatly painted, so as to give an idea to the promoters and leaders of the Co-operative Credit movement, with a view to devise ways and means to remedy the evil, and also to approach the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to mend matters, and to create a favourable impression on the Minister, so that he may take the lead in doing the needful in the matter, just to prove that co-operation is not meant for degeneration," but, to better the status of the helpless members and to relieve them from their indebtedness by joint efforts and a mutual spirit of goodwill.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

THIRD CLASS RACE SPECIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a couple of days the Poona racing season will open and we understand that notwithstanding the sensible protests made by such distinguished public bodies as the Deccan Sabha, the G. I. P. authorities with a view to fill their own purses have decided to run, as they did, during the last Poona season, that infamous third class race special ostensibly for the benefit of the poor and the distressed who are after gambling on the race course. The Government by their very commendable acts and deeds have shown that they are determined to save us from the perils of gambling in any form and every form. Gambling on American Cotton Futures which assumed such serious proportions as to eat up to the very vitals, morally and materially, of the rich and the poor alike, of this great city has been stamped out of existence never to return back again as demonstrated in a manner very convincing, by the dismissal of a few of the officers of the City Police not to mention the exemplary punishments meted to those who had the temerity to act against the provisions of the law for the prevention of gambling. To all appearance gambling has ceased to exist, at any rate, as far as it relates to American Cotton Futures. All credit to the very wise Government.

For the recreation of the upper ten the Government have, however, made ample provision for gambling both in Bombay and Poona and the place selected and sanctified for it is the race course. The question naturally rises as to whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent the poor from gambling on the race course? The continuance of a third enclosure in Bombay and of the third class race special to Poona, are directly calculated to encourage the spirit of gambling among the poor and the distressed of Bombay. They have made the poor, poorer. Are the Government aware of it? If they are, why not end the infamous third class race special and the equally infamous third enclosure attached to the Bombay race course?

Gambling as carried on the race course is much more ruinous than the gambling on American Cotton Futures. In the case of the former the extent of the ruin is measured by yards while in the latter by inches. If a Government is so very much concerned about the ruin to the society as well as to the individual that may be brought about by gambling on American Cotton Futures, a gambling which to the poor is limited to a couple of annas, how can the same Government encourage gambling on the race course where the poor and the distressed have to waste rupees instead of annas? Surely it makes the poor poorer.

I have pointed out the two sources of ruin to the poor, viz., the third enclosure in Bombay, and the third class race special to Poona. We can put up with the one but not with the other. The admission to the third enclosure, Bombay, being only Re. 1, and the minimum cost of a single bet Rs. 3 a poor gambler can satisfy his or her craving by a minimum expenditure of Rs. 4. The third class special takes Rs. 6, which enables one to go to Poona and return back to Bombay besides giving him admission to the second enclosure. The minimum cost of a bet in the last enclosure in Poona—the second enclosure—being Rs. 5, a poor person has to find Rs. 11 as against Rs. 4 in Bombay. Choosing the lesser of the evils one cannot but press upon the Government to take immediate steps to prevent the G. I. P. authorities from running the third class race special. If the Government have a duty to the poor and the distressed we hesitate not to predict that they will move in the matter and end the infamous third class race special to their lasting glory.—Yours, etc.,

DARK LEGEND.

EPIDEMICS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 29.

The following note on the epidemics in the United Provinces for the week ending 18th July is issued by the Director of Public Health:—

Plague:—Deaths reported from plague during the week under report were 10 against 16 or the previous week. The districts of Muttra and Aligarh reported 4 deaths each and 2 deaths were reported from district Ghazipur.

Cholera:—15 deaths from cholera were reported against ten in the previous week. Garhwal district reported 11 deaths and districts of Moradabad and Muttra and cities of Allahabad and Farrukabad one death each.

Smallpox:—There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths reported from smallpox during the week under review, figures being 19 against 41 of the previous week.—A. P.

FLOODS RELIEF MEASURES.

MADRAS, July 28.

As a result of Cauvory floods, Government have passed orders directing that a new village site south of the railway line in Murungapottai village in the Trichinopoly District, measuring about eleven acres, should be acquired, and sites therein assigned free to 140 families of Murungapottai. A compassionate grant of not exceeding Rs. 100 per house will be made to poorer families whose huts were destroyed or made uninhabitable. Loans, not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, will also be granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act to more well-to-do ryots for building houses in the new area.

BIRKENHEAD AND READING.

AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

(BY DISI.)

B.—Reading, what is the news?

R.—The latest is that Asquith's speeches have been prescribed as a text book by the Bombay University for its students.

B.—That is a bad pill for budding Orientals.

R.—We can mend the perverted student mind by prescribing your speeches as a text book and an antidete.

B.—That is a capital idea.

R.—And fine business too.

B.—But I thought education was a transferred subject.

R.—Never mind that. We can have your speeches prescribed for the Madras University.

B.—Why Madras?

R.—Madras is the most "orderly" Presidency we have and we can manage things in Madras where small baits catch big fish.

B.—From what I have tasted of your Madras fish, I can't say I like it very much. It is tasteless and insipid. Thanks all the same for this "business" idea. You have put me in a good frame of mind. Let us now understand each other. Your abbition, I believe, was to make the highest position in the Empire safe for Jews and you have succeeded. You began life as a ship-boy polishing brass and you have elevated it by persisting in the practice and giving a golden polish to our bureaucracy which has now become your shining armour.

R.—I did it to keep off the rust of Swaraj.

B.—And what is the reward you expect? I believe when the next ministry of All Tolents comes about, you want us to help you to be the Lord Chancellor, the first Jew to warm the Woolsack. I shall help you but you must play my game. Your innings will soon be over; you have been playing a great blocking game and I want you to continue it and leave it to me to hit out to the applause of the crowd. I want to be the greatest Viceroy India has seen and you must grease the wheels of my destiny. You must act as a foil and do nothing for the remainder of your term, leaving all great action and orations to me when I succeed to your *gadi*.

R.—When you are so appreciative, I have nothing to say except that your proposal is a sound "business" proposition.

B.—That's settled. Now tell me something of your safe men who may help me when I am in Delhi——your Shastri and Jinnah and what's his name——Sapru——

R.—Shastri is our best safety-pin to tack on half-measures to the body politic of India. But the worst of it is that it is of pure gold and it bends and loses hold under pressure of public opinion. What Shastri lacks is a little stiffening alloy.

B.—And Jinnah, what is he like?

R.—Jinnah is an exhausted volcano, not yet extinct, emitting on occasions copious gas of a harmless kind. To get the best out of him, we must humour him and make believe that we fear him as a live volcano. But really, one can safely sit by him and smoke.

B.—Sorry to interrupt you Reading, but I forget I was booked to write an article for the "Gentleman's Weekly" on "Why I don't grow a moustache." I must hatch and dispatch the article in the next twenty minutes. It must appear day after to-morrow. Sorry *An revoir*.

FREEMASONRY IN PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it is a matter of life and death with me, I trust you will be charitable enough to insert this letter in the next issue of your paper.

I am a Freemason since a few years and held offices in Lodge and Chapter. In July 1923, I was compelled to write a letter in a local newspaper making certain allegations against certain policemen. This upset one or two Police Superintendents who happened to be Past Masters of the Lodge I belonged to. On account of their activities in the Lodge and Chapter I resigned. During my absence from India during May to October last year these worthy freemasons approached the Manager of the firm I worked in, as a result of which I was told there was no job for me there any more. The Manager is also a Freemason. Another English Freemason who works there sympathised with me after giving me details of what happened during my absence. All my efforts to secure a job have been a failure and I cannot get any help financially from the Masonic Funds or Lodge brethren because of the presence of the Policemen on the Committee.

You will thus see that my career has been ruined by Freemasons (all Englishmen) and my condition now is desperate.

I am a good worker and hold excellent certificates for stenographic and secretarial work.

I appealed to my Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi brethren to assist me immediately with funds and to help me to some job. The life of a woman and two small children is dependent on their help. If brethren will kindly write to me to your care I could call on them and explain my difficulty.

Trusting this will meet with immediate response from some *genuine* Masons, and thanking you for the space.—I am, yours, etc.,

A BROTHER IN DISTRESS.

July 16.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

(From our Constantinople Correspondent)

The dual system of education under the old regime in Turkey under which religious education was imparted in "Madrissahs" and the secular training was given in "schools," their being no connection between the two kinds of education, led to a deplorable state of affairs. On the one hand it created a sort of priesthood in Islam like that in Christianity, under which the Mullahs became a personification of Conservatism; and on the other it produced Western educated youth devoid of all religious sentiments. To remedy this evil, the "Tewhid-i-Tadrisat" or unitary system of education was introduced by the Republican Government, which brought the Madrissahs also under the Ministry of Public Instruction and introduced religious education in modern schools and gave a "national" character to the whole education.

Ismet Pasha's speech quoted below refers to these two changes which are expected to play a revolutionising role in the history of the Turkish Nation.

Addressing the teachers at their Annual Congress in Angora the other day, the Premier said:—

"You, teachers, claim to be working for the cultural, social and political uplift of the coming generation. Your task is heavy, your duties are onerous and the difficulties confronting you are tremendous. . . . To come to the point:—

("1) We must maintain "Tevhid-i-Tadrisat". Many objections have been raised against this system. But this system is not only the basis of the ideological uplift of the nation, but is also the foundation of the social and economic uplift of the country. Our *national educational system has nothing to do with irreligiousness. After ten years, in Turkey we hope to see, Islam throwing its lustre over our country in its full and complete purity.* We found ourselves entangled in a such a mesh of controversy that we were obliged to tears ourselves asunder from it violently. No obstacles impeding the path of our nation to progress can be tolerated

(2) Our country possesses a heavy majority of Turks. Besides, there are living amongst us, National minorities. We dominated over them for centuries. Inspite of these two facts we are ready to treat them on a footing of equality with ourselves. But this does not mean that it shall lead to an amalgamation or confederation of the various elements of the population. Each community has its own culture and its own social structure. From this point of view, under the new system of Education we shall have the National Education and *Turks shall be made to take their legitimate place in the scientific and cultural field.*"

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

OPENING OF MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 27.

The formal opening ceremony of our newly-started Mahila Vidyalaya was performed last Thursday morning, by Mrs. Shardaben Sumant Mehta, B.A., who came here for the occasion, at the request of the Bhavnagar Stree Velauni Mandal, accompanied by Mrs. Sulochanaben Desai, the well-known Theosophical worker in Gujarat, and sister of Sir Manubhai. A public meeting was held in the Mangal Mohel, which was presided over by Mr. Bhupatrai Mehta. After the usual programme of prayer and *garba*, Mr. Balvantrai Mehta read out a short history of the whole movement and traced the foundation and the rapid growth of the Mahila Vidyalaya, which was due to the sympathetic response received from many sincere advocates of girls' education on the lines of Prof. Karve's University, in the shape of pecuniary help, and to the acquisition of the services of the three Kathiawadi graduates who had worked in the Surat Mahila Vidyalaya for a long time, and got a good deal of experience in this line of teaching. Mrs. Vinodini Yagnik, B.A., the honorary lady superintendent, in the course of her speech clearly expressed the aims and objects of the school and the lines on which it proposed to work. Mrs. Shardaben, while declaring the institution open, wished that the time would soon come, when the State, satisfied with the work of this new system of girls' education, would put the local Majiraj Girls' School under the management of this Mandal, and she be invited to perform the opening ceremony again! Mrs. Sulochanaben Desai spoke about the many social evils that stood in the way of the progress of girls' education in this part of the country, and wished this school success in fighting them. After a few remarks from the chair, and a group-photo of the two distinguished visitors with the pupils of the school, the proceedings came to a happy close.

In the course of their short stay in Bhavnagar, Mrs. Mehta and Mrs. Desai addressed a meeting of ladies, another of the boys of the Sanatana Dharma High School, and held one conversational meeting with prominent workers in the field of education.

The number of pupils at present attending the Vidyalaya is about thirty. The cost is met, for the present, by the donations liberally promised, and it is hoped the State will give a substantial grant towards its maintenance shortly.

BERAR LETTER.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 23.

The all-absorbing topic of the week is the Berar Legislative Committee and the draft of the Land Revenue Code discussed in it. The Bill, from all accounts, is an insidious encroachment on the ownership of the agriculturists over their lands, the popular side was ably advocated by all the Councillors, regardless of their political views, and the Liberals also seemed to have joined hands with the Swarajists in refusing to lend their aid to Government in establishing and codifying the latter's proprietorship over the land. The Bill has been ultimately referred to a select committee of 12, and it is expected that the Government members will have to write their *Minority Report*! A vigorous campaign is to be soon undertaken in the whole province of Berar to vindicate the rights and privileges of the agriculturists.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler is touring in the province, despite heavy rains. He was present at Amraoti while the Berar Legislative Committee was in session, but did not choose to attend it. He is having a good time in informal talks and interviews and private visits to some official and semi-official institutions. The Reform Club entertained him at a garden party, but no regular speechification seems to have been indulged in. The Chairman and vice-chairman of the Amraoti District Council are reported to have thankfully declined to have an interview with His Excellency on the ground that they had nothing particular to ask or to tell the Governor! They had however signified their readiness to see the Governor if the latter desired to have a talk with respect to the District Council affairs. The Chairman of the District Council is no one else than Barrister R M Deshmukh—the redoubtable champion of the peoples' cause!

AT AKOLA AND BULDANA.

His Excellency was presented with an address of welcome at Akola by the representatives of the Akola District Council and the various taluka boards working under it. The presenters of the address lay bare certain difficulties in the administration and asked for help from the Governor; but the latter said in reply that he was touring only to learn things and not to promise any aid from the Government, thus dashing to pieces all the sanguine expectations of the members. The Governor is proceeding to Buldana where he is to have another address His Excellency it is said, is going to visit this place also by the end of August, thus completing his visits to all the four districts in Berar.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

The suspicions of the people that officials will not favour the establishment of Village Punchayets, but will, on the contrary, throw impediments in their way, are proving only too true, and instances can be pointed out to shew how even regularly formed Punchayets have been dis-established on the strength of petitions whose origin is mysterious! The Village Punchayet at Fattekhardu has been abolished after it was regularly constituted, and Mehkar has been denied the profit of establishing one on the plea that an adverse petition was tendered by some persons Certain Village Punchayets are managing their affairs on the strength of funds collected in the village supplemented with prospective grants from the Government and the District Council, but official pressure is brought to bear on them compelling them to immediately impose taxes, with the effect, if not the motive, of rendering the Punchayets unpopular!

THE MOHURRUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly give publicity to the following in the interest of Mahomedans.

These being the days of Moharrum (mourning days of the whole Islamic world) I beg to lay before your Islamic readers the following important account relating to the cost of Taboots and their accessories which Mahomedans of India undergo every year without fail, thinking his ceremony to one of the most important tenets of Islam, which is reality does not enjoin on Mussulmans to prepare biers and carry them on shoulders from door to door. All educated Mahomedans know full well that the procession of Taboots attended with buffooneries of various sorts is under no circumstance a religious solemnity but a mere baneful Indian custom the origin of which can be traced only from the days of Tamerlane. One would be surprised to learn that no Islamic countries like Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Arabia have ever imitated the funeral obsequies of the Great Martyr of Karbala in such an abominable manner, nor have any other parts of the globe peopled by Mahomedans ever held such Taboot fairs. If there is any country which suffers from such melancholia it is only India. This sham stupid custom under the disguise of mourning has ruined numerous families in India, who, on account of their penury, are not in a position to redeem their properties which they have pawned at money-lenders' at exorbitant interest for the performance of such unlawful 'tamashas' in the name of the great Holy Imam.

Sir, the population of Mahomedans in India is nearly seven crores of whom seventy thousand persons in the ratio of one to thousand are reported to have been engaged every year in preparing Taboots, which also, of course, number seventy thousand. An experienced expert in the art of constructing Taboots has prepared a detailed account of expense which all Taboot-architects and their followers undergo annually in India. The schedule of the account is as follows:

1. Bamboos, rafters, and wood at the rate of Rs. 4 per one Taboot is	2,80,000
2. Cotton or linen at the rate of Re. 1 per one Taboot is	70,000
3. Papers of variegated colours at the rate of Rs. 20 per one Taboot	14,00,000
4. Lamp expense at the rate of Rs. 15 per one booth of Taboot	10,50,000
5. Olibanum to fumigate Taboots and their booths at the rate of 8 annas a Taboot ...	35,000
6. Charges of construction and carriage of Taboots as also those of drummers and performers of other musical instruments at the rate of Rs. 4/2	2,90,000
7. Expense of making a vow of mendicancy, which, according to the above expert, is observed by one crore and fifty lac persons amounts at the rate of two annas per head to	18,75,000
Total Rs.	50,00,000

Out of the above list the materials of the items 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 are immersed into water, while those of the items 4, and 5 are burnt in fire. The aforesaid materials which are said to be dedicated annually to the Holy Martyr are as if it were an oblation of the sum of Rs. 50,00,000 (rupees fifty lakhs) which is thus thrown away every year into fire and water. Is such a community, who is always seen to be practically retarding their progress, ever supposed to ameliorate their condition in the future? To this deplorable situation and miserable plight of this backward community I beg to invite the attention of those coreligionists of mine with whose outcry "communal organization and advancement of Mahomedan community" the whole country has resounded.

Sir, in view of the enormity of the recurring loss of a huge sum of half a crore which Indian Mahomedans have to sustain every year I earnestly request you not only to publish this letter, but also to support it in extenso with your able pen.—Yours, etc.,

ABDURRAHMAN G. MUNSHI.

Rander, July 25.

BELGAUM LETTER.

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 23.

The annual reports of the Local Urban Co-operative Bank have been showing, year by year, splendid progress in all directions. From a very humble beginning, it has now come to be recognised as a premier institution of the type in the mofussil districts. More than once, the Registrar has eulogised the services of Mr. Potdar who has been the chairman of the Bank for the last six years, speaking highly of his able and vigilant management. Through the services of this Bank, the mercantile community here is getting more and more used to Banking facilities The Provincial Co-operative Bank of Bombay now proposes to open its branch here; and in this connection, a meeting of prominent persons interested in the banking business is to be held here on the 29th instant. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is, specially, to come here to attend the meeting.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS.

Though the revised District Local Board Act was passed in 1923, elections in accordance with it could not, for one reason or other, be held uptil now. It is now announced that these elections will take place in the last week of October. The provisional lists of voters have been published and no communal feelings as yet appear to pervade these elections.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Mr Majli visited Chikodi and Gokak Talukas during the last month in connection with Congress work. Taluka Congress Committees were revived in both the Taluka places and about 100 members have been enrolled. The total number of Congress Members now has come to about 325.

For some time past, on account of insufficient supervision, the state of khadi work in the mofussil was not all it should be. Now that the Provincial Khadi Board has specially appointed an officer of its own, to supervise, audit, and report as regards khadi centres, it is hoped the matters will steadily improve.

CHARKA IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

A serious mistake has crept in the preparation of the electoral roll of the Municipality. One of the Rules governing the elections of the Municipality provides that the voters of the Bombay Legislative Council residing within the municipal limits, shall also be voters for the Municipal elections. The last list of the Legislative Council voters was prepared in the year 1923 and the Municipality, on the strength of the rule adopted it without any alteartion, refusing to enlist persons that have become entitled to vote subsequent to the year 1923, with the result that the names of a large number of persons who are either dead or left this place or otherwise ceased to be entitled to vote, appear in the electoral roll while the claims of hundreds of persons who are duly qualified to vote now have been ignored. This misreading of the rule and the consequent flagrant injustice caused a sensation and the Municipality has had to apply for the postponement of the election for a reasonable time to enable it to prepare a new list of voters. If this reasonable request of the Municipality is not granted, as it is feared it will not be, there will be much discontent and heart-burning.

ANTI-NATIONALISTS BUSY

The moment it became clear that nationalists intended to take their share in the Municipal elections, certain officials here who seem to believe that their prospects wholly depend upon their ability to organise anti-nationalist forces, thought, it appears, they were put upon their mettle. Through the almost open labours of these officials, a conclave of all anti-nationalist busy-bodies was held here a week ago to discuss and adopt measures to prevent the possibility of a nationalist becoming the President of the Municipality.

The District Local Board has to be congratulated on its Resolution to introduce spinning wheels in all its schools. The credit is no doubt due to its President who has ever been showing sympathy with the constructive programme. It should not be very difficult for the Board to proceed a step further, by making arrangements for magic lantern lectures in connection with khaddar, so that the attention of the masses may be drawn to this national industry.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR SUSPENDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The Gujarati Journalists' Association has prepared a definite scheme of helping poor writers in times of need. The "Lekhaka Mitra" will be devoted specially for this purpose and any profits which the Association will make from it, will be utilised for forming the nucleus for a fund for this purpose. It will be an annual publication issued on the eve of either the Divali or Christmas holidays and will be published from the current year.

DIST. DEPUTY COLLECTOR SUSPENDED.

The District Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad Mr. Kama, has been suspended for alleged misappropriation of money. The sanction of the Government of Bombay for this step was received on Saturday by wire and immediately put into effect.

The local Municipality having sanctioned the sum of Rs. 5,000/- demanded by the School Board for taking the necessary census as a preliminary to introducing compulsory primary education the task will be undertaken from the 1st of August. A temporary staff has been engaged for the purpose and it is hoped that the work will be gone through in about three months' time.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

Under instructions from the Baroda Police, Mr. Gajanan G. Vyas, a Spinning Master in the local Shahpur Mill, and one Mr. Premchand Girdarlal were arrested on charge of an alleged insurance fraud to the extent of Rs. 67,000/- in the Baroda State territory, but were subsequently released on bail.

A local grain merchant, by name Aditram Shamaldas, has been found in possession of a number of false five-rupee notes and is arrested on suspicion of forging the same. He had gone to Muli in Kathiawar on pilgrimage with his family and there sent his wife with twenty five-rupee notes to the bazaar to get them cashed. The notes were detected to be forged and the police having accompanied the woman to the Dharamshala where the family had put up and examined the man found him in possession of two hundred and eighty such notes. No satisfactory explanation having been forthcoming as to how he came in possession of those he was arrested and brought down here where the police are conducting further enquiries.

Ahmedabad has been till now singularly free from the squalid communal squabbles which have characterised the public life of many other parts of this unfortunate country. This enviable position seems destined to end. But between the fitful activities of the Arya Samajists and the organised propaganda of *Din*, an avowedly propagandist Muslim paper that has been started here recently the peaceful atmosphere of Ahmedabad may not remain long undisturbed.

INDEBTEDNESS AND SUICIDE.

A number of deaths by suicide among the mill-labourers have occurred during the last month or two and they are suspected of being ultimately traceable to indebtedness. And this suspicion has drawn the attention of the local public and a section of the Press to the grave danger of letting large classes of people fall under the influence of unscrupulous money-lenders. In this connection, it may be well to remember that the local Majur Mahajan has been running since some time past a sort of banking institution for the benefit of its members and it receives deposits from its members and advances money at reasonable rates of interest. But the evil is too vast and long standing to be eradicated immediately or by the unaided efforts of a solitary organisation, however powerful it may be by itself, and it is felt that greater efforts will have to be made before the labourers can be weaned away from bad ways and brown Shylocks.

Some half a dozen local astrologers of repute have formed themselves into an association to discover and popularise astrological truths and to re-create confidence in the profession by a scientific pursuit of the same.

PROF. DEWAKER RELEASED!

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jul 30.

Prof. R. R. Diwaker was brought from Yeravda here yesterday, and was released this morning. He was received and garlanded by his friends and the Congress Committee at the jail gates. Prf. Diwaker was convicted, under sec. 124 a and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on 12th November 1923. That was his second conviction, the first one o one year being in 1921

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

There was an informal meeting of the Swarajists and others on the 17th instant. It was a representative gathering. All including myself felt that a revision of the franchise was necessary and all felt that the self-spinning as an alternative should be permanently retained and not merely by way of trial in the Congress franchise That means permanent recognition of the right of labour to be directly represented in the Congress. All agreed that yarn as distinguished from spinning franchise must be abolished. It had given rise to hypocrisy and even dishonesty. The question of quantity of self-spun yarn or cash subscription was held in abeyance. There was a divergence of opinion. An overwhelming majority favoured also the retention of Khaddar-wearing as a permanent part of the franchise. This is in my opinion a decided gain. The third proposition unanimously agreed to was that an All-India Spinners' Association should be formed to be an integral part of the Congress, with absolute powers, which would control the spinning part of the Congress activity and act as the Congress Agency for receiving and testing spinning subscriptions. The result, if the recommendations are accepted, would be that the Swarajists will 'run' the Congress and the A. I. S. A. will take the place analogous to the Swaraj Party.

The A. I. C. C. will meet on the 1st of October to consider the proposal. It will meet without any restriction on the freedom of the members. Not even those who were present at the informal meeting will be bound by the vote they gave at it. If on further consideration they think differently, they will be free to vote against the proposals that will be submitted to the meeting. The members of the A. I. C. C. will be free also to move amendments and criticise as they please. Each one will vote as a Congressman or better still as an Indian without any party obligation. As the reader will observe from my letter to Panditji I have as a matter of duty absolved the Swaraj Party from any obligation under last year's Pact. The propositions to be submitted to the A. I. C. C. must be examined on merits. I do not desire that any member, Swarajist or No-changer, should vote to placate me. We are trying to evolve a democratic constitution. It is one's conscience alone which needs placating and no person, however great he may be. For me there are no No-changers and Pro-changers. Those who advocate Council entry and those who do not, equally serve the nation if their action or inaction is prompted by love of the country. Indeed, I urge those who have no absolute scruples against Council entry immediately to join the Swaraj Party and strengthen its hands.

I hope that every member of the A. I. C. C. will attend the forthcoming meeting, take part in the proceedings and register his opinion. Personally I do not want the matter to be decided by a majority of votes. Whatever is done must be done by almost absolute unanimity.

What is proposed is a vital change in the constitution Ordinarily the A. I. C. C. should not interfere with it. But there are moments when it will be disloyal not to do so. If the overwhelming opinion in the country requires a change that admits of no delay, it is the most proper thing for the A. I. C. C. to make the change and take the consequence of having its decision revoked and its action censured by the Congress. An agent has always the right to anticipate the unexpressed wishes of his principal when he acts in the latter's interest and at his own peril. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that if an overwhelming majority of the members of the A. I. C. C. desire the change above foreshadowed, it would be wrong on their part by hesitation to waste precious three months of the nation. The Cawnpore Congress should be relieved of the necessity of a prolonged discussion over a matter which could well be decided by the A. I. C. C. Its time should be left free for tackling larger problems.

Let it be also noted that the Congress will, under the scheme sketched by me, become a predominantly political body, taking the adjective in its generally accepted sense. Swarajists will become, as they ought to be, the Congress instead of being its chief and only political agents. That is the least answer that the A. I. C. C. can make to Lord Birkenhead.—"Young India."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 30th week of 1925, the week ended 25th instant, the total mortality 570 was 10 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.55. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1924 when the mortality was 668 and death-rate 28.01 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 717 and death-rate 32.95.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 200 as against Nil and 225 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 159 were among infants under one year of age; 7 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had retsided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Smallpox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 347 as against 400 for the 30th week of 1924 and 363 the quinquennnial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

I AM DR. JACK!
NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY
IS
LAUGHTER,
Hale, hearty, wholesome, I will open my Office at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Come one—come all—
Let joy be unconfined.
For your health and happiness, SEE
HAROLD LLOYD
LAUGHTER SPECIALIST
IN
DR. JACK
Five Reels of Laughter.
PATHE CINEMA
Starting Saturday
Laughter Hours 4, 6, 8 & 10.

POONA LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 27.

Neither the grand reception held last week in the Government House nor the lingering session of the Council dragging on at the other end of the city could affect in any way the dull and even tenour of Poona public life in the rainy season. The Ganesh festival is yet about a month ahead and though the *melas* are being organised it is as yet a tame affair. On Saturday next there is the Mohorrum and at the fixed places for the setting-up of the *Tabuts* Mahomedans appear to be working, in some quarters, day and night. But they too are to-day formless and only skeletons of the gorgeous things they are to be. Saturday is also to witness, beside the Tabut procession, the opening ceremony of the Lok. Tilak Mandir by Hon. Mr. Khaparde and on Sunday he is booked to deliver an address on the "Political policy of the Lokamanya." Mr. Khaparde has been the right-hand man of the Lokamanya and all through his life he has been one of the most loyal and faithful of Lok. Tilak's friends and followers. Besides those qualifications to speak authoritively, his speech is always full of learning and wit and humour which none can excel and few equal. He is more known as a *raconteur* and all people love his addresses and talk to a very great extent. But Sunday and Saturday are yet to come.

JOSHI ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the late Mr. G. V. Joshi fell on last Saturday and it was celebrated under the presidentship of Prof. S. M. Paranjpe in the Joshi Hall of the Sarvajanik Sabha founded by Mr. Joshi himself.

The meeting was addressed only by Mr. Borvankar, S. S. Deo of Dhulia, Mr. N. R. Ganjal and others. The first-named speaker alone dealt with the life of Sarvajanik Kaka and others spoke on khadi. Mr. S. S. Deo presented some khadi to Prof. Paranjpye.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The news of the breaches of the Somavadi Dam of the Tata Company, near Lonavla caused great sensation here. The havoc played by the flood is more terrible than the papers have showed it to be and some papers like the "Times" are actually attempting to soften the affair and even to cut it short as not a very considerable event. But residents of the swept-off villages have come to Poona and I had some occasions to speak with them on the matter. Fields in three or four villages have been entirely destroyed and inhabitants made homeless and foodless, Other village have been rendered useless for the coming harvest and in the case of rice and wheat the fields can not be resown at this stage of the season. About a hundred persons have been starving and though the Tata Company may start work and though Government may give them help, these things will not be promptly undertaken and hence the people have begun to ask for public help in money and corn. They have formed a Relief Association with Mr. M. V. Shintre as president and Mr. M. T. Joshi as the Secretary at Uksan. Only yesterday the Sarvajanik Sabha donated Rs. 100/- for the purpose and more help will now begin to pour forth.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

One Satyashodhak member of the Municipality has notified resolutions about erecting a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at a cost of one lakhs and busts of Bajirao I, Mastani, Nana Phadnavis, Mr. N. C. Kelkar around Lok. Tilak's statue. The same city-father has tabled resolutions about taxing barbers who tonsure widows, and about establishing a foundling-home. These resolutions have stirred people to their depths.

Though the Municipal School Board is now fully formed it has not yet taken the control of the schools in its hands. Quarrel is going on between the Government and the Board about grants from the former with respect to schools and their inspection. As a result of the new Act the Boards have been unjustly burdened with much additional expenditure and the Poona Municipal Board has decided not to take the schools under its control till the points in dispute are satisfactorily settled.

The elections to the Advisory Board of the Cosmos Co-operative Society were held yesterday and Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. S. L. Apte and Dr. K. G. Lohokare M.L.A., have been declared elected.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A further drop of 3 to 18 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market declined havily on Wall St. and local selling and some long liquidation, but later recovered on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 4 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Our estimate of condition upto 25th July is 67 per cent. and Texas 51 per cent. We think that it is discounted by recent advance."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under same date as follows:—

"Fully expect renewed advance notwithstanding industrial troubles."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/- 29th instant (10.30 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather partly favourable. Drought in Texas unbroken. Plants shedding heavily Boll-weevil damage negligible."

Despite a moderate fall in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 459/- for Broach July/August. The market was small and the prices fluctuated within a narrow compass and the bazar closed at Rs. 459/-. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Whilst April/May opened at Rs. 431/- and going up by a rupee on general buying declined to Rs. 430 1/2 on Exporters selling and closed at Rs. 431/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 430/- and going upto Rs. 431/- on Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 430 1/2.

Fine Oomra/January opened at Rs. 411 1/2 and advancing to Rs. 413/- on several Commission Houses buying eased to Rs. 411/- and closed at Rs. 412/-. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 365.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	430½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	459½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	366
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	411½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G Bengal and S. Punab: Superfine 426; Fine 416; F. Good 391; Good 376.
M. G Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 470; Fine 460; F. Good 450; Good 440.
M. G. Dhollera: Superfine 465; Fine 455; F. Good 445; Good 435
M. G Punjab American: Superfine 510; Fine 500; F Good 490; Good 480.
M. G. Broach: Superfine 490; Fine 480; F Good 470; Good 460.
M. G. Southerns: F Good 445; Good 435; F. G. Fair 425.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	431
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	459
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	365
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	412

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 30.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	410/420	460
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	380/90	420/5
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Kandesa Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470
Broach Fully Good M.G	.....	460
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450/5
Coompta M. G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th July 1925:—

Cotton	3852	Bales.
Wheat	6232	Cwts.
Linseed	2217	,,
Rape, etc.	219	,,
Gingellyseed	1122	,,
Poppyseed	165	,,
Groundnuts	1986	,,
Castorseed	3813	,,
Rice	1720	,,
Myrabollams	51	,,
Cottonseed	6828	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	1182	,,
Juwar	250	,,
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	96	,,
Bajri	706	,,
Coal	305	Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 30.

In full-pressed Bales	Yestrday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	197	292,891	340,183
Central India	335	341,122	301,908
Barsi and Nagar	52	206,357	205,128
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68	97,127	104,038
Berar	—	564,9 9	646,777
Central Provinces	51	255,449	268,389
Total Oomras	1,303	1,757,925	1,866,423
Dholera	165	311,885	183,721
N.-W. Provinces	..	131,022	122,536
Rajputana	96	80,407	89,772
Sind-Punjab	1	362,118	308,659
Broach	—	481,700	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	1,093	202,235	184,353
Westerns-Northerns	775	107,106	87,900
Cocoanada	—	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	34,639	27,884
Persian	8	5,664	8,990
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	411	64,246	66,345
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	826
Total	3,852	35,53,749	32,57,166

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd July This year.	Last year
Europe	590	666,529	1,072,937
Japan & China	2,145	1,924,928	1,486,161
Coast Ports	—	30,850	50,625
Up-country by Rail	—	15,096	20,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	33,269	6,854
Total	2,735	2,670,852	2,637,024

COTTON.

Liverpool, July. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 1,393 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 3,255.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	25.06
January	24.64
March	24.91

New York Noon Call:—

October	24.90
January	24.43
March	24.69

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

October	24.50
January	24.66

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, July 30.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	13.65—.07
Oct	13.12—.11
Dec	13.04—.12
Jan	13.05—.12
March	13.07—.14
May	13.11—.13
Egyptians.	
July	30.50—.15
Nov	24.15—.15
Jan	23.05—.15

London July 29.
Cuban Sugar 11 7/8 July value.
Exchange in Belgium 10506.
Exchange in Athens 31200.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

July	13.72	+	.16
August	13.48	+	.07
September	13.32	+	.09
October	13.23	+	.06
November	13.14	+	.04
December	13.16	+	.04
January	13.17	+	.04
February	13.17	+	.04
March	13.21	+	.03
April	13.20	+	.02
May	13.24	+	.02
June	13.20	+	.02
July	13.20	+	.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29.

July	30.65	+	.20
August	28.25	+	.15
September	27.20	+	.15
October	26.20	+	.15
November	24.30	+	.15
December	23.80	+	.15
January	23.20	+	.20
February	23.15	+	.20
March	22.95	+	.20
April	22.90	+	.20
May	22.85	+	.20
June	22.80	+	.20
July	22.75	+	.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool, July 29.

Scinde, "Good" 9.85.
Scinde, "Fully Good" 10.25.
Scinde, "Fine" 10.6.
Bengal, "Good" 9.95.
Bengal "Fully Good" 10.30.
Bengal, "Fine" 70.75.
Oomra, "Good" 10.65.
Oomra, "Fully Good" 11.05.
Oomra "Fine" 11.45.
Broach, "Good" 11.40.
Broach, "Fully Good" 11.80.
Broach, "Fine" 12.20.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Exports to Continent 1,000.

October	24.99	—	.03
January	24.44	—	.16
March	24.75	—	.12
May	24.95	—	.18

Spot Cotton at New York 25.50 — .05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.85 — .15
Tone of Spot Cotton:—

October	24.33	—	.11
January	24.48	—	.18

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 1-8.
Demand Bills 48543.
Silver Commercial Bars.—Foreign Mined 69½.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 29.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.99	—	.03
January	24.44	—	.16
March	24.75	—	.12
May	24.95	—	.18

Liverpool, July 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool:—

July	13.72	+	.16
October	13.23	+	.06
January	13.17	+	.04
March	13.21	+	.03

NORDEN & CO'S. CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, have received on Thursday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

New York Dated 29th:

"Osr condition till 25th July is 67 per cent and of Texas 51 per cent. Think that discounted by recent advance."

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—62	1-2lbs	58.6	
July-Aug. sellers.			
Rozario Santa Fe—63	1.2lbs.	60/-	
July-Aug. sellers.			

Tone.—Firm on higher plate Liverpool.
Australian 57/3 June-July sellers firmer quiet.
Choice White Karachi 57.6 June-July quoted firm few offers.
Tone:—
Cargo Choice White Karachi, arrived Falmouth 56.6 paid Antwerp.

SEEDS.

London, July 29.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £19 3.4 Sept.-Oct. paid; £19 1-8 Jan.-Feb. sellers.
Tone.—Firm and dearer on more money bidding trading quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay.—£9½ Aug.-Sept. quoted £9 3-4 Oct.-Nov. paid steadier on higher ruling.
Castorseed Bombay.—£22½ Aug.-Sept. sellers quiet.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold, per ton £21 5-8 July-Aug. nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3.4 July-Aug. quoted.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £233-8 July-Aug. nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7.8 July-Aug. nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Fully steady in active.
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1.8 July-Aug. nominal.
Linseed Bombay £22 3-4 Aug.-Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 30.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 9 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13 2 0	13 y4 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 14 0
Mowraseed	9 10 0	10 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	6 5 0
Castoorseed	62 0 0	12 9 0
Cotton Seed: Ready Delivery	.....	.....
Jira	12 0 0	.....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 15 9	.....
Wheat, Spet.	8 6 3	.....
Linseed, May	13 3 0	.....
Linseed, Sept.	13 6 6	.....

METALS

London, July 29.

English best Selected Copper	£63½.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£6/11/16.
Copper Braziers	£80½.
Yellow Metal	£68 1.4.
Hard Spelter	£ 0 1.8.
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1-8
Tin Block	£261 1.4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, July 30.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 30.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtuka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1¾ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 30.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 21 4.16 Aug.-Sept.
Buyers and sellers at 3-16 higher.
Linseed Tone.—Firmer but very little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
Raw Linseed Months 40/9 August sellers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., 40/9 Sept.-Oct. sellers
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £21/8/9.
Wheat Cargo Choicewhite Karachi at 56½ arrived Falmouth for Antwerp.

RUBBER.

London, July 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 52/- Sept.-Oct. sellers.
Tone.—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 43/- August value still very unsettled food speculative business closing steadier.
Ribbed smoked sheets 43/- August paid buyer.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 29.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 48-9
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 49/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction demand quiet.

BARLEY.

London, July 29.

Karachi Barley 40.6 July-Aug. sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bomfay 15 to 15-6.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3300 bags.

Our Forward Market has ruled steadier to-day evidencing a rise of about 3d. in July and Jan-Feb.-March. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing Prices-levels. Aug.-Sept and Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment Prices also record a rise of 1 and 2d. per cwt. respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment. July. Sh. 14/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 16/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 29.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/6 Aug.-Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/7½ Oct.-Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/10½ Jan.-March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 16-1 Jan.-March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 16-1 3.4 Jan.-March sellers.
Tone.—Dull and easier.

Bombay, July 30.

Being the first day of the August Settlement market remained closed to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 156.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 132 00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1-8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.10½ quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 steady.

London, July 29.

Rents 3 per cent 51½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver.—India bought closed quiet but steady.
Interest day to day loans 4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1-4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5.3-25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	742
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Rollars	156
Shanghai	211½
Japan	113
Singapore	157 1/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Christiania 1808.
Amsterdam 2640.
Switzerland 1210.
Belgium 2502.

London, July 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 10241.
Exchange on London in Germany 2040 1-8.
Exchange on London in Italy 132175
New York, July 29.
Demand Billls 48543.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 30

Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 1¾ to 2 per cent.
One month 1½ per cent.
Three months 1½ per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1-4 October.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/16 November.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3.8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3-4.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960-90 £88 3/8 —1.8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3.4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £160½ —1.16.
Conversion Loan £77 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101 1.4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105½ unchanged.
Consols 2 1-2 per cent. 56 3.8 + 1.8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-15.

London, July 29.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 31-13.
Silver forward d. 31 15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Closed with buyers at to-day's price Market has a more steady appearance. Expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little higher.

BULLION.

London, July 29.

Sovereigns Export to Singapore £56,000.
Sovereigns Export to Java £10,000.
Sovereigns Export to India £20,000.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready:—Rs. 21-5.
Vaid Sravan:—Opening 21-4-6. Highest 21-4-9. At 5 p.m. 21-4-9.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-. Highest 21-4-6. At 5 p.m. 21-4-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready:—72-1.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 71-15. Highest 72. At 5 p.m. 72.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 71-14. Highest 71-15. At 5 p.m. 71-15.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening As. 5.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening As. 15.
Tone:—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 31.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69 11
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	96 0
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 5
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 3
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 5
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 13
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 13
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	105 2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 12
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 10
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	76 8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	76 0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	76 0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100 4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100 8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 29.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £19 7.8.
National Bank £46½.
P. and O. Bank £9 3.4.
Eastern Bank £6 1-16.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

July 30.

Khadi:—	Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 15 9
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb	1 2 6
Swan per lb.	1 4 0
Finlay per lb.	1 4 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Western Mill per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 4 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 8 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5 8 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 12 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 12 0
Hindustan	10 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 9
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 30.

The depression over Central Provinces has disappeared.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active in Northwest India and central parts of the country.

The Bay current is weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Coorg and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Baluchistan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are: Mergui one and a half; Tavoy one; Diamond Island three; Tezpur and Silchar one; Dalhousie and Lahore one and a half; Rawalpindi one; Jodhpur one and a half; Kotah two; Udaipur four; Mount Abu and Deesa one; Dwarka two; Neemuch and Nagpur four; Pendra two; Chanda one and a half; Marmagao, Mangalore and Cochin one and Belgaum two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces and increase in West United Provinces, Southeast Punjab and Sind.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 30th July, 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 30th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 08	36 16	49 50	23 84
Fort	0 70	40 22	..	25 83
Esplanade	..	..		..
J. J. Hospital Cumbala Hill	0 51	38 11		26 48
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 29

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.700 inches.
Temperature of Air	79 8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 9
Dew Point	75 6
Relative humidity of Air ..	87%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8 8
Maximum temperature of Air	82 4
Minimum do. do.	78.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	226 miles
Fall of Rain	0.26 inches
Total fall during month ..	8.23 "
Do, do year.. ..	38.92 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July ..	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jul.	ft in	h. m
Thu	30	6 7	24 8	30	11 54	21 3
		17 36	25 4		..	..
Fri	31	7 41	25 5	31	0 40	17 2
	Ag	19 1	25 4	A ug	13 29	21 8
Sat	1	0 53	26 1	1	6 38	16 2
		13 28	28 0		19 34	18 9
Sun	2	9 16	28 0	2	2 41	15 8
		21 23	26 7		15 39	19 5
M	3	10 33	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	4	11 17	30 1	4	4 23	14 4
		23 10	28 3		17 16	17 5
W	5	12 0	30 6	5	5 11	14 1
		24 0	28 7		18 0	16 7

Sunrise and Sunset.

July 31,	(Fri.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
Aug 1,	(Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug 2,	(Sun.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14m.
Aug 3.	(Mon.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
Aug 4.	(Tues.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13m.
Aug 5	(Wed)	6h. 16.m.	7h. 13m.
Aug 6.	(Thurs)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.
Aug 7.	(Fri)	6h. 17m.	7h. 12m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th July, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan has had 0.10 in. of rain, Rawalpindi 1.03 in. and Lahore 1.41 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was generally below normal; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the province.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.15 in. of rain, Mainpuri 0.13 in., Jhansi 0.47 in., Cawnpore 0.25 in., and Allahabad 0.34 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.23 in. of rain Bikaner 0.14 in., Jodhpur 1.40 in., Ajmer 0.12 in., Jaipur 0.8 in., Kotah 2.42 in. and Mount Abu 1.16 in. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Moisture in the air is generally in excess. Day temperature was below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.31 in. of rain, Dwarka 2.42 in., Veraval 0.41 in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.29 in., Deesa 0.97 in., Neemuch 4.02 in. and Indore 0.78 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the east of the division: the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.36 in. of rain, Saugor 0.50 in., Akola 0.16 in., Amraoti 0.18 in., Nagpur 4.05 in. and Chanda 1.25 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Saugor. Day temperature was below normal except in the northern districts; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the province.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.65 in. of rain, Marmagao 0.88 in. and Karwar 0.61 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Temperature remained almost as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82.4 degrees (2 degrees below normal) and the lowest 78.1 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.37 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.88 in., Aurangabad 0.31 in. and Nizamabad 0.21 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression, which was over the Central Provinces yesterday, has moved over Rajputana. It has kept the monsoon active in northwest India and has caused some locally heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood and in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and west Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Sind, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.15 in., Calicut 0.10 in., Cochin 1.02 in., Madras 0.50 in., and Masulipatam 0.53 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th July, 1925, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has been active around the depression in the Central Provinces and also extended into the frontier and Baluchistan. It has been weak in Burma, Assam, and the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the southwest Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Coorg and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Kashmir and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Rangoon three inches; Barisal, Cuttack, Meerut one; Mussooree two; Murree four; Peshawar two; Cherat three; Panjgur one; Udaipur one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Seoni two; Jagdalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.51	0.75	—0.24	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0.10	1.33	3.53	—1.20	7.20
Rawalpindi	1.03	18.46	9.62	+8 84	34.77
Lahore	1.41	11.93	6.97	+4.42	19.62
Hissar	..	7.95	5.28	+2.67	14.47
Ambala	..	22.36	10.72	11.64	30.4.
Delhi	..	13.70	10.26	+3.44	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.15	26.07	11.14	14.93	26.90
Mainpuri	0.13	17.75	9.53	+8.22	27.07
Jhansi	0.47	23.40	15.41	+7.99	36.17
Cawnpore	0.25	19.86	13.56	+6.03	35.92
Allahabad	0.34	32.10	16.27	15.83	37.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0.29	1.62	1.08	+0.54	3.66
Karachi	..	1.67	3.72	—2.05	7.66
Rajputana-Bikaner	0.14	5.89	4.4.	+1.46	11.79
Ajmer	0.12	6.73	8.57	—1.84	20.65
Jaipur	0.18	9.19	10.00	—0.81	24.21
Kotah	2.42	19.1.	12.17	+7.00	28.23
Mount Abu	1.16	24.04	25.40	—1.36	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.01	2.66	8.16	—5.50	14.39
Dwarka	2.4.	5.71	7.96	—2.25	13.52
Veraval	0.41	14.60	11.1.	+3.43	18.80
Rajkot	0.31	7.53	15.03	—7.50	28.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.29	13.53	10.62	+2.91	21.20
Gujrat—	0.03	19.66	24.70	—5.04	40.97
Surat					
Ahmedabad	0.06	19.56	15.30	+4.26	28.83
Deesa	0.97	11.29	10.89	+0.40	24.70
Central India West	4.02	17.14	13.02	+4.12	29.19
Neemuch					
Indore	0.78	10.54	15.34	—4.7.	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.36	34.28	24.32	+9.96	55.11
Saugor	0.50	24.86	19.87	+7.99	44.95
Hoshangabad	..	23.96	20.86	+3.09	48.83
Khandwa	0.01	1.77	13.85	—2.08	29.63
Akola	0.16	9.24	14.42	—5.18	31.35
Amraoti	0.18	12.95	15.03	—2.08	33.05
Nagpur	4.05	24.73	22.37	+2.36	48.97
Chanda	1.25	18.27	2.31	—5.04	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Bombay	0.08	30.16	42.07	—5.91	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.65	48.80	61.05	17.45	99.98
Mormugao	0.88	52.73	60.06	—7.33	94.95
Karwar	0.61	80.82	74.16	+6.66	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.37	7.30	9.03	—1.73	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.04	5.50	8.50	—3.00	22.33
Poona	0.07	6.73	11.58	—4.85	27.11
Sholapur	0.04	5.05	8.88	—3.80	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	5.48	—4.79	20.90
Belgaum	1.88	31.65	23.81	+7.84	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.31	6.36	11.74	—5.38	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.21	13.49	15.51	—2.02	40.08
Hyderabad	..	5.80	10.85	—5.05	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.15	83.98	73.00	10.98	120.68
Calicut	0.10	71.39	63.61	+7.80	117.16
Cochin	1.02	38.93	50.78	11.85	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.25	20.04	—8.57	64.5.
Ceylon— Colombo	0.01	13.44	12.94	+0.50	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.53	10.81	10.77	+0.04	41.09
Bellary	..	0.30	3.69	—3.39	20.01
Cuddapah	..	5.42	6.72	—1.30	31.23
Madras	0.50	4.00	5.69	—1.69	50.74
Bangalore	..	4.86	6.91	—2.05	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.12	3.08	+0.04	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.40	2.92	+1.48	33.18
Negapatam	..	1.04	3.12	—2.08	64.80

CALCUTTA-RANGOON AIR SERVICE.

FACILITY TO COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In connection with the proposed air service between Calcutta and Rangoon, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recently enquired from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs whether any developments have since taken place and whether there is any proposal to institute an aerial service between Calcutta and Rangoon at an early date or if any experiments are contemplated with the machines to which Sir Sefton Brancker referred. They have explained that apart from other considerations an aerial service between these two places would be of service to the mercantile community in solving a question that has caused certain amount of trouble recently. Considerable shipments take place from Calcutta to Japan and difficulties have been experienced by shippers on account of the fact that goods frequently arrive there before the relative shipping documents. Most of the steamers on the Japan line carry mails and the great majority call at Rangoon in the ordinary course. Steamers load in Calcutta up to the day of sailing and by the time documents are despatched through the bank these are too late to catch the vessel but if an air service existed between Calcutta and Rangoon there would be no difficulty about posting the documents in Calcutta after the sailing of the mail vessel and having these conveyed to Rangoon in time to catch the mail steamer there. Such an arrangement would be greatly appreciated by merchants and would facilitate the course of business. A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

July 30.

S S Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.

S S Gondara, Hall, Colombo.
S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.

LOADING.

July 30.

Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, JULY 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Falkenfels 3152, Hamburg 2/8 L. Edwards.
8 Bilderjik, Karachi, 2/8 E D Sassoon Co.
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 7/8 L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N Coy.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & C.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Nagpore 3226 Japan, 4/8 M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
B Hamburg Maru 3159 Kobe, 12/8 O Kaisha.
F Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M. M. & Co.
K Varala 1932 N.F., N.F M M & Co.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.
P Zuyani 2627, P. Gulf N.F. H S Shushtary & Co.
K Nordmaru 908 N. F. N.F. L Edwards.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 7th August, Agent P. & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nalyora due about 3rd August, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsburg due about 3rd August, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Hoogkerk due about 12th August Agnt E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kabinga due about 31st July, Agent F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 15th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 3rd August Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA

Delta due about 11th August, Agent P and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

30-7-25.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co. 2275 cwt. linseed oil cake, L Emrami; 36 bales cotton fly, B Kalsondas and Co. 5 bales wool, H R Rehmanbhai and Co. 15 bales wool, H R Rehmanbhai and Co. 11 bales cotton, H M Mehta & Co. 60 bales wool D Sunderji; 222 bales wool, G Gumanmal; 127 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 28 bales wool H Ramgopal; 46 bales wool Anglo-Siam Corporation Ld. 24 Obales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. 425 bals cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 38 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld. 17 bales wool F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co. 300 bales wool B Hurbheman and Co.

For Glasgow:—1250 cwt ground nut oil, A Bhimji Bros. 2275 cwt linseed oil cakes, L Ebramji.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 50 cwt dried roses in gunning bags, Tambolf and Co. 150 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

S S China for London:—10 bales cotton waste rugs, S Gowardhan and Sons. 12 bales woollen rugs, S Gowardan and Sons: 46 cases black and white bristles, Grindlay and Co Ld. 4 bales skins, Grindley and Co. Ld 17 nougs empty cylinders, B. Mand and Co. Ld.

S S Morocco for Hull:—21100 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. 14000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Isarco for Marseilles:—99 cwt gum Arabic, S Chapsey and Co.

S S Bildenlijk for Hamburg:—4400 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, L Ebramji; 63 cwt. gum karaya, J Moolchand and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co. 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1925 cwt linseed oil cakes, R Motichand and Co. 236 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Antwerp:—138 bales cotton fly P Meyer and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. poppy seed, M. Bhoola and Co. 300 cwt. G. Yellow Millet, 41 bdles cotton fly, Textile Product Ltd. 55 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—8 cwt wet casings, Ad. Meyer.

For Rotterdam:—60 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—56 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld

S S City of Chester for New York:—110 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

For Philadelphia:—61 casks Goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Cracovia for Smyrna:—6 bales grey cotton yarn, I David and Co. Ld.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co. 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

30-7-25.

S S Laconia from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Trieste:—

From Trieste:—376 cases safety matches 27 cases Petroleum cookers, 19 cases Leonan ware, 19 cases iron chains, 11 cases soap, 21 cases cotton thread, 16 cases rubber shoes, 26 cases specis, 10 cases silver coins, 45 cases Vaseline, 10 cases Fez, 20 cases Nickel silver, 15 cases Glass beads, 27 cases imitation jewellery, 100 casks white lead, 100 casks Red lead,. 10 bales cotton yarn, 726 bales paper, 101 cases lamps, 1714 cases glass bangles, 12 cases hardlow glass, 587 drums calcium carbide, 150 casks Acetate of lead.

From Venice:—12 cases medicine, 10 bales hemp, 75 packages slates

From Fiume:—730 bundles rough boards, 1731 pieces Rough board, 213 pieces Pice boards.

From Bari:—50 bags almonds.

From Scio:—100 bags Almonds.

From Genoa:—10 casks Tartaric acid.

S S Rena from Antwerp. Agents Graham T Co. Ld:—

From Gothenburg:—853 bundles ceiling boards 354 bundles white wool boards, 416 bundles Faggot steel, 31 cases envelopes, 2045 cases matches in zinc, 50 cases Amorphous phosphorous, 25 cases petroleum stove and parts, 80 cases Nails 860 kegs Nails, 717 rolls paper, 204 bales paper, 610 reels paper, 21 barrels zinc sheets, 18 cases labels.

From Antwerp:—23 cases yellow metal sheets, 10 cases rice starch, 70 cases glue.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BOMBAY, July 30.

Mr. S. A. Naik, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. M. H. Vakil on leave.

Mr. A. R. Gupte, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr. Mohanlal Chunilal Shah, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation with effect from the 27th July in the vacancy to be created by the retirement of Mr. N. G. Chapekar from that date, and Mr. Shah shall do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Thana pending further orders.

Mr. W. R. Seaton and Rao Saheb Trikamal Lallubhai Desai to be, provisionally substantive Deputy Superintendents of Police, with effect from 1st April 1925, vice Jadeja Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji and Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothavala, M.B.E., whose liens on their appointments as Deputy Superintendents of Police have been suspended from that date.

The services of Mr. L. A. Gidney, a Deputy Superintendent of Police on probation in Sind, should be dispensed with.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Belgaum in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act temporarily as Commissioner in Sind in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S. on return from leave, to be Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., is granted with effect from 28th August 1925 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Rajputana, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from 1st April 1926 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. V. Shevde, Superintendent, Dharwar Farm, to act as Cotton Superintendent, S. D., vice Mr. V. R. Dharwarkar on study leave, pending further orders.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay has been granted with effect from 1st February 1925 leave on overage pay for eight months combined with leave on half overage pay for nineteen days.

Dr. S. K. Engineer, O.B.E., F.R.C.P (E.), is appointed Associate Professor of Medicine at the Grant Medical College Bombay.

Mr. S. V. Trivedi, L.M & S., B.M.S., resumed charge of the Bechardas Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th July 1925.

Mr. K. P. Moollan, L.M. & S., B.M.S. reverted to his appointment at the C. F. Parikh Dispensary, Surat, on the forenoon of the 9th July 1925.

On return from leave Sub-Conductor H. E. Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the General Circle.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Presidency proper. It was generally good and sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur where it was light and not sufficient for agricultural operations which have been retarted. More rain is needed generally. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue in parts where moisture is sufficient. Seedlings are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is falling. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

UNITED CONGRESS.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

The "Lokmanya."—The "Bombay Chronicle" is making a useful attempt to focus public opinion on the question of reunion of all parties under the flag of the Congress. From the leaders' opinions hitherto published it seems that, though complete unanimity is yet to be established, there are no fundamental difficulties in evolving a generally acceptable programme. Some individuals there will always be who wish to stand aloof and who can therefore find some pretext or other to accord with their wish. But now that Mahatma Gandhi with admirable largemindedness and self-abnegation has taken it upon himself to revise the spinning franchise and to dissolve the Pact, the fundamental objections to a union of all parties have disappeared, and all who care for unity can now join the Congress without prejudice to their principles. Having joined the Congress every party will have the right to place before it its special views on programme, policy etc., and may carry on agitation to win support for such views. But it does not become any party to urge capricious pretexts for not joining the Congress of all. The splendid courage and self-effacement that Mahatmaji has exhibited for the sake of unity should be an example to every one. Let all also take to heart the words of Mr. Shastri that none should yield to exaggerated notions of prestige.

GOLDEN HARVEST IF NOT GOLD.

The "Swarajya."—Lord Birkenhead has promised to consider any constitution made in India and generally acceptable to India. From what we know of the past we cannot understand him to be anxious to entertain our united demands. He may be expecting,—one is inclined to suspect, that the various parties and communities in India will not unite sufficiently to present a generally acceptable constitution. If only to take up this challenge we should all make up a vigorous attempt to unite by means of Round Table Conferences or otherwise After all, Lord Birkenhead may not keep his promise. But, like the old man's sons in the story who dug deep and wide for gold supposed to be buried underground but found instead a rich golden harvest, we may not have our united demands accepted, but the fact of unity itself will be a sufficient reward for our pains.

WELCOME SIGNS.

"The "Pragatika."—The recent decisions arrived at Calcutta are eminently calculated to smooth the way for the union of all parties. The condemnation of violent methods should reassure, Mahatma Gandhis' party. The Swarajists' offer of co-operation consistent with self-respect should satisfy the Liberals and Independents. And Mahatmaji's readiness to revise the spinning franchise removes the last impediment in the way of all parties uniting in the Congress fold. Each party may retain its individuality and carry on its own work without, however, obstructing other parties. But all should join the Congress and attend its annual sessions to take stock of the work done, compare notes and chalk out a programme or programmes for the ensuing year. In this way only can the work of the Congress be successfully carried on.

The Calcutta resolutions and the convening of an All-Parties Conference at Nagpur on the 30th instant seem to be welcome signs of early unity.

FOR UNITY'S SAKE.

The "Navakal":—For the sake of unity, to make it easier for the Liberals and Independents to join the Congress, and to strengthen the hands of the Swarajists, deprived of their leader at the very time they had to take up the challenge of Lord Birkenhead, Mahatma Gandhi has made a sublime surrender. He has offered to revise the spinning franchise dear to him and to leave the leadership of the Congress into the hands of those that will carry on the Councils work. For himself, he is content to carry on khaddar work in hamlets and villages as part of the Congress programme. We have every confidence that the Swarajists will fully reciprocate his anxiety to assist them and will do all they can for the khaddar programme.

WAGON MAKING IN INDIA.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Messrs. J. D. Balfour and N. M. Shewell representatives of Messrs. Burn and Co. and the Indian Standard Company who appeared before the Tariff Board to-day demanded protection to the underframe industry to the extent of rupees 1250 on each broad gauge underframe and Rs. 700 on each metre gauge underframe. They thought there was no inherent difficulty involved in the process of wagon-making in India at reasonable cost and about half the number of wagons required by Indian railways could be manufactured in India with the exception of wheels, axles and vacuum brake. The existing bounty, they thought, was not likely to prove an effective protection. They asked for the modification of the terms of payment of bounty and passed for sixty per cent of the value of each wagon when underframe was completed and all bills to be made within 21 days. They suggested that Government should guarantee to place orders in India for four thousand wagons per year at the lowest competitive prices.—A. P.

MELLIN'S FOOD

In infancy or sickness, the food must be in a form suited to the state of the digestive functions. Children and invalids cannot digest and absorb many substances which prove nutritious to those with vigorous digestive organs. Mellin's Food contains everything tending to rapid nutrition in infancy or sickness. It is ready for almost immediate digestion. It is speedily taken up by the blood and carried to every part of the body, contributing to its nutrition.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Obtainable of all Storekeepers throughout INDIA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of July 16 due at 5 p.m.

Harwood League: City Police vs B.B.A. & F.I., Oval 5-45 p.m. (2) West Yorks "B" vs. G. I. P. "B" Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League—B. B. & A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Co-operage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 1.

Banks closed: Ashura (Muharram).

The s. s. China with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MONDAY AUGUST 3.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Domestic Occurrence.

BHATIA OOTHANMANA CEREMONY

"Virji Kanji Liladhar died on Wednesday the 29th July 1925. Oothamana ceremony will take place on Friday the 31st July 1925, at his residence, 13, Mint Road at 3 p.m. (B.T.)" R 1560.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

THE KARNATAKA SANGHA:—A meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay was held on Sunday. Mr. Hanumantrao Gumasta presiding. In the meeting it was resolved that an Association called the Karnataka Sangha, Bombay, be formed.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality 6 a.m. of 29th July 1925 to 6 a.m. of 30th July 1925.

Disease Small pox Death 1. Cholera Attack 1. Death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 88.

Total Mortality this day last year 88.

RANG BODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ.—It is announced that Mr. Rajaram Morarji, the Bhatia gentleman who was to take the part of the hero in "Samshaya Kallol" to be staged by the Rang Bodhechhu Natya Samaj at the Elphinstone Theatre" to-morrow will not do so, owing to unavoidable circumstances.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.—Under the auspices of Parel settlement of the Social Service League Bombay a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro on "Japan—Country, its people their manners and Customs" to-day (Friday at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Mr. R. S. Asawale will preside.

RELIEF OF HELPELESS BEGGERS.—The following donations are acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary of the Helpless Beggers Relief Committee:—

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla	Rs. 30.
Trustees for Sir Ratan Tata Charities	Rs. 100.
The late Bai Avabai D. Karanjia	40.
Total	Rs. 170.

RASHTRIYA GIRLS' SCHOOL MELA.—As usual the Mela of the Rashtriya Girls' High School will give programmes of scientific music and patriotic dialogues during the coming Ganpati Festival. The promoters of the Festival in various places in Bombay are requested to invite the Mela and encourage the National School.

MOHAMEDAN SCOUTMASTER.—Mr. Abdur Rahman M. Sidiki, the Scoutmaster of 26th Bombay (St. Michael's High School, Mahim) Boy Scout Troop has very recently passed with honours obtaining 90 per cent marks the course of "Scoutmastership" conducted by the Columbia University of New York, America, and stood second in the total average since the course has been started. He is the only one Mohamedan Scoutmaster in the city of Bombay.

A DANGER TO KOLIWADA VILLAGE, WORLI.—Koliwada, Worli is a small village absolutely inhabited by Kolis. This village lies on the north of Bombay on the sea-shore; and people inhabiting it are chiefly fishermen by occupation. At present the people of this village are faced with a great difficulty. The Bombay Improvement Trust intended to take possession of the village under the Land Asquisition Act. If these people are evicted from this village in this way, the main source of their livelihood i.e. fishing, will be cut off and they shall be reduced practically to a state of semi-starvation.

The people of that place organised a meeting on the 19th instant in a temple where old and young were present. Protests against the proposed eviction were made. It was resolved that Monday Ashad Vad Amas, i.e. last day of the month of Aashad should be observed by every villager as a day for prayer and fast and prayers should be made to God Siva for relieving them from the threatened danger.

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Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day
1 Bottle Rs. 10
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MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA
NARBHERAM SHAMJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

BAWLA CASE APPEAL

PETITION BEFORE ADVOCATE GENERAL

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS HEARD.

The petition on behalf of the Bawla case prisoners for leave to appeal to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court came on for hearing before the Advocate-General Mr. J. B. Kanga in his chambers at the High Court at 6 p.m. yesterday evening. Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and S. G. Velinker, instructed by Mr. Dravid Pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence; while Mr. Kemp Bar-at-Law with Mr. Kirk-Smith the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Inspector Jeffreys and sub-Inspector Bhatkal, represented the Crown.

After counsel for defence had argued in support of the petition for an hour and a half, further hearing was adjourned till 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

DISPUTE BETWEEN DANCING GIRLS.

UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF LOAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji on the original side of the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Bijlibai Kesharinath Phateparkar against Sundrabai Sadanand Phateparkar for recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,000 alleged to have been deposited with the latter.

Both the plaintiff and the defendant belong to the "Nayakin" class (dancing girls). The defendant is the sister of the plaintiff's grand-mother Dwarkabai who died in January 1921, and was appointed an executrix under Dwarkabai's will by which she left gold ornaments and other property in her charge. The plaintiff was 14 or 15 years old at the time. The plaintiff alleged that in March 1921, the defendant asked her for a loan of Rs. 2,000 as she required it to make up the amount of Rs. 30,000 which she wanted to advance to one Raja Arsi of Kalyan on mortgage. The plaintiff gave this amount to her, on condition that the defendant should return it whenever demanded. This Rs. 2,000, the plaintiff said, was given to her in one sum by her master Maganlal Ghia as a present. In September 1921, the defendant asked the plaintiff to leave her master in whose keeping she was then living, on the ground that she was not given a sufficient allowance by him. But the plaintiff having refused, there was a dispute between them as a result of which the plaintiff separated from the defendant. On attaining majority in October 1923, the plaintiff called upon the defendant to return the sum of Rs. 2,000 alleged to have been advanced to her.

The defendant denied having received the amount at all, and stated that the plaintiff was not in a position to have the amount with her at the time.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence held that the plaintiff had not discharged the onus of proving that she possessed the amount at the time it was alleged to have been advanced to the defendant. If her statement was true she could have called into the witness box her master who was alleged to have given her the amount as a present which she had not done. Under the circumstances, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. M. J. Mehta instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; while Messrs. M. C. Setalvad and N. H. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. Rele and Co. appeared for the defendant.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

On Monday night one Baboo Manaji, Hindu aged 30 years residing at Lamboe Chawl, 5th Lane Kamatipura went to sleep in his room leaving a kerosene-oil light burning on a shelf about him. At about 2-45 a.m. his mother-in-law Kashibai was awakened on hearing the cries of Baboo and found that his dhoti had caught fire and the lamp was lying near him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He died on Wednesday the cause of death being shock due to burns.

At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COLLAPSE OF A SHED.

On Wednesday at about 7 p.m. roof of shed collapsed at Clare Road but fortunately no one was injured. The shed used as a rope factory but at the time of the accident the workmen had gone home as they were warned of the dangerous condition of the shed. The shed belonged to H. H. the Aga Khan.

MOHURRUM AND THE SUBURBS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 28.

The Mohurrum is expected to come off as usual in the Suburbs, and all necessary precautions will be taken by the police for the maintenance of peace and order.

On the occasion of the recent Id Festival at Bandra there was some trouble between the Cocani Mahomedans at Nowpada and the Bhaia Milkmen (Hindus) who have recently come to stay in numbers at Nowpada over cow slaughter for the *Korbani*. The local police instantly put matters right to the satisfaction of both the parties. That there may be no recrudescence of the trouble, proper precautions will be taken by the authorities who are prepared to allow the Mahomedans all their past privileges, provided they do not exceed their bounds.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

A SUCCESSFUL OVERTURE.

The Excelsior Theatre was crowded last evening by the well-wishers of the Youth Movement who assembled to give cheer to the students under the lead of Justice Mirza Akbar Ali Khan. The President spoke a few encouraging words before the interval. He rightly congratulated the students on their masterly performances on the stage. The prize of the evening belongs to the Elphinstonians who staged the dream-scene in "Bells". Mr. Khandalawala as Mathias was magnificent and it was a thrilling selection that gave scope to fine histrionic talent. The scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" were good, but they cannot be described in superlative language. In that end the Nurse came out very well. The performers had a poor notion of the accoustic capacity of the hall and if they are worried over the occasional eruption of stamping in the gallery they should blame the pitch of their voice. Romeo had the advantage of good looks and Friar Laurence the disadvantage of a voice artificially cracked for the occasion. Pendharkar gave a good display though he did not know when to stop. The secret of applause is to leave the audience longing for more, but Pendharkar was good to the point of melodious surfeit. For an exotic performance, the horn-pipe dance had distinct merits, while Parakh's Hindusthani song was well-delivered.

The audience left with a high opinion of the student-world and it must be noticed that the bulk of the actors consisted of Parsis. It was altogether an attractive rehearsal for the Youth Week scheduled for November.

SENTENCED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani charged Fida Ali Jivaji, a Borah hardware merchant with receiving stolen property.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Kaderbhai Huseinbhai, a hardware merchant having his shop in Lohar Chawl found a case of foot-rules missing. He lodged a complaint with the police. The police in the course of their investigation arrested the accused and one Fida Ali Mahomedbhai, servant of the complainant. Fida Ali Mahomedbhai was convicted and sentenced for theft. Part of the stolen property was found in the accused's shop in Chor Bazar.

In the course of the proceedings in the Court the accused made a complaint to the Magistrate that he was assaulted while in police custody by Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani. The Magistrate in passing the sentence observed that he had no hesitation in saying that the allegations made against Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani were false.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Vanmalidas Lukhmidas a cloth merchant was charged with perjury at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.

Mr. Kirke Smith, Public Prosecutor with Mr. R. P Thanawalla appeared for the complainant, Mr. Baubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

Mr. Kirke-Smith in opening the case stated that in August 1921 the accused entered into a partnership agreement with one Kasturbai for carrying on cloth business under the name and style of J. Babu and Co. On the 15th October, 1925, Kasturbai filed a suit in the High Court for dissolution of partnership. The accused in his written statement in that suit denied the parternership agreement and stated that he was only the manager of J. Balu and Co., his brother Dharsi being its proprietor. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Mulla on 2nd July 1924 when the accused gave evidence denying that he was ever a partner in the company. The accused's evidence was disbelieved by Mr. Justice Mulla and the suit was decreed in favour of the plaintiff Kasturbai. His Lordship in passing the judgment observed that the accused had told untruths on oath.

On 17th October 1924, Mr. Justice Mullah issued a rule against the accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. The rule was heard by Mr. Justice Crump who ordered the prosecution of the accused. The complaint was originally filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but as Mr. S. S. Rangnekar happened to have appeared for the plaintiff in the High Court, he transferred the case to the Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. B. T. Desai raised an objection on the ground that the case could be heard only by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and not any other.

The Magistrate however over ruled the objection.

Mr. Desai said that he wanted to move the High Court in the matter.

The case stands adjourned to August 11.

SUBURBAN RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, was held at its office, yesterday when among others were present Messrs. G. Vinayak, L. T. Dewasthali, B. V. Navalkar, Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and J. G. Nensey.

Consideration was given to the various suggestions, communicated to the Association by the public, some of which had been sent to the Agent of respective Companies for incorporation in Time Tables to be in force from 1st September. Some of the minor questions were discussed. One important question, brought before the meeting was that the steps of the New Overbridges on the B. B. & C. I. Railway at different stations were narrow and at long intervals. It was decided to write the Railway Company, concerned, and draw to attention.

LATE MR N. B. VIBHAKAR

PUBLIC WORKER AND PLAYWRIGHT

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Narsinh B. Vibhakhar Bar.at.Law, which took place at Kandivlee, Bombay, at 1-30 a.m. on Wednesday. The deceased was a well-known citizen of Bombay and came of a prominent Dasa Sorathia Bania family of Junagadh. He was educated at the Bahauddin School and College of Junagadh, where his bright career, gave promise of a brighter future. His public life began almost after he had passed his final LL. B., Examination. Before he sailed for England to study for the Bar he took keen interest in communal affairs, and fought against the tyranny of the orthodox members of his caste. After passing the Bar examination, he returned to India and began to take active interest in all public affairs. He was one of the active members of the Bombay Presidency Association, and took keen interest in the work now of the "Gujerat Mandal." He, later, turned his attention to the stage and wrote dramas in Gujerati which struck a new line altogether. His drama of "Buddhadev" was particularly well received, and well

The late Mr. N. B. [illegible]

spoken of by critics. Some of his other dramas though they were well received by the theatre-going public did not prove a financial success. His contributions to the "Vismi Sadi", the illustrated Gujerati monthly edited by the late Haji Alarakhia Shivji, were characterised by vigour and erudition. His paper on "the ideal of Art" read before the Sahitya Parishad" will be remembered by many.

Mr. Vibhakar was one of those active workers and leaders of Gujerat who on the inauguration of the Home Rule movement in 1916, in Gujerat, went out into villages and preached to the masses in their own mother tongue. He also accompanied Lokmanya Tilak in his Gujerat tour in towns, such as Godhra, Broach Surat, etc. and helped the great Maharashtrian patriot in his political mission.

Some time ago Mr. Vibhakar published all his articles and writings in bookform, under the title of "Atma-nivedan." Unfortunately, his political activities ended abruptly, as he suffered from strong anaemia, which at last proved fatal. He leaves behind him an aged father, four brothers, a young widow, and a son aged 12 by his first wife, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In the share market in jutes a weaker market for hessians accounted for a reacion in the speculative shares which however did not materially effect the current quotations of the higher priced denominations as buyers in most instances could not get on at reduced limits. Later prices rallied. Coals remained in fair demand and some of the stocks noted further increases in value. Teas continued stagnant with hardly any demand. Miscellaneous were without any special features. Midnapore Zamindary however marked some improvement. Government securities maintained a firm tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 Rs. 105/13.

Banks:—Karnani Industrial Bank 5/6.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 68.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/10.

Jutes:—Alliance 643/8, Anglo India 440, Auckland 281/8, Bally pref 109, Barnagore 176, Clive 43/12, Delhousie 434/8, Empire 56/8, Fort Gloster 985, Fort William 412/8, Hooghly ord. 78, Howrah 44, Kamarhatty 639/8, Kanknarrah 512, Kelvin 863, Kinnison 1007, Lansdowne 327, do. pref 110; Lawrence 652, National 31, Nuddea 51/4, Presidency 8/9, Reliance 65/8, Standard 462, Union 640.

Coals:—Baraboni 92, Bengal 492/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 20/12, Burra Dhemo 3/15, Burrakur 25, Deoli 18/12, Rancegunge 39/4, Standard 51.

Miscellaneous:—Marshall and Co. 2/8, Steel Products 3/12, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Midnapore Zemindary 122, Carew and Co. 58, Tirrihannah Tea 22/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

LORD AND LADY READING.

ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON THURSDAY NEXT.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of Monday's date publishes the following:—

"His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. *Narkunda*, which is expected at about 11 a.m. on Thursday the 6th August. His Excellency will disembark at the Ballard Pier. The arrival will be private. The following Officers will be in attendance:—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and staff, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay.

His Excellency will leave by special train for Simla from the Ballard Pier Station at 12-30 p.m. on the same day. The departure will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when His Excellency lands and also when the special train leaves the Station.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

Morning Dress will be worn by Civil Officers, and Undress uniform by Naval and Military officers."

ANJUMAN ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING HEAD MASTER.

There was a farewell given to the retiring Head Master Mr. G. B. Penandikar on the eve of departure, by the staff and the past and of the present students of the school on Thursday evening. Punctually at 2-30 p.m. the Hall was over-crowded by the boys and the teachers of the school and also of the different Branch Schools of the Anjuman and several other guests were also present.

An address was read by an ex-student and then the Assistant Secretary paid a very high tribute to the retiring Head Master.

The Head Master replied in a suitable manner. Then he was garlanded along with the guests and a group photo was taken and after light refreshment the meet. ing dispersed. The Assistant Secretary in his speech announced that Mr. Shah Ahmed the Assistant Head Master will be in charge of the school from the 1st of August and probably he will be appointed temporarily until permanent arrangement is made by the Anjuman Islam Managing Committee.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajekya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 2nd. August at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Lok Manya Tilak's Anniversary when Mr. J. K. Mehta, Maulan Shaukatali, Messrs. G. B. Trivedi H. D. Banaji Dr. Savarkar and others will speak and Messrs. Bogilal and Akhtarali will recite songs suitable to the occasion.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE GIRGAON.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held on Saturday (the 1st proximo) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The public are invited.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All National Volunteers are requested to be present to preserve order at the public meeting on Saturday (1st proximo) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House 223, Girgaum Back Road.

The Officer Commanding of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

AT TROMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Trombay Marathi School Hall, Trombay, on Friday (the 31 instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the late Lokmanya Tilak anniversary. Messrs. S. S. Naik, Bhaisaheb Kotval, and others will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

AT VERSOWA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Versowa Marathi School Hall, Versowa, on Friday (the 31st instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the late Lokmanya Tilak anniversary. Messrs S. S. Naik, Bhaisaheb Kotval and others will speak on the occasion. All are invited to attend.

AT BHANDUP

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Bhandup Marathi School Hall, Bhandup, on Saturday (the 1st proximo) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the late Lokmanya Tilak anniversary. Messrs. S. S. Naik Bhaisaheb Kotval and other will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

AT ANDHERI.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, and the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Society, a public meeting will be held at the Andheri Marathi School Hall, near the station, Andheri, on Saturday (the 1st proximo) at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the late Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary. Messrs. S. S. Naik, Jayasukhlal K. Mehta Bhaisaheb Kotval, G. B. Trivedi Chunilal D. Barfiwalla Santaram N. Patil and other prominent persons will address the meting. All are invited to attend.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GYM. BEAT Y. M. C. A. "B."

RECORD SCORE THIS SEASON.

The second division match on Thursday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. proved to be a one-sided affair with the former winning by seven goals to nil. There were several new players tried in the Gymkhana eleven and on the whole their display was not bad. Allum has developed into a safe back, while Phillips in the pivotal position has improved wonderfully. Underdown seems to put in well in the position of right half and Eckers is quite a useful man in the defence. The left winger Livingstone deserves another trial while Earee is certainly good on the right wing. For the Young Men, Turner played a tireless game and spilling was the only forward to be at all effective. The man worthy of most praise was however, Ernst who gave another of his fine displays between the sticks. In no way could he be held responsible for the seven goals scored against him, the Gymkhana shooting almost every one from point blank range.

The Gymkhana settled down immediately and Cummings scored the first goal in the first five minutes, with a well placed shot in the corner of the net. Haydock added another two and Livingstone scored the fourth before the interval. Alterations in the Young Men's team made a slight improvement and for a time the Gymkhana could not score. But Haydock broke the spell by performing the hat trick with the fifth, sixth and seventh goals.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heasman, Peel and Allum, Underdown, Phillips and Eckers, Earee, Cummings, Haydock, McKenzie and Livingstone.

Y. M. C. A. "B":—Ernst; Carrington and Moss; Exleston, Hudson and Turner; Familias, Spilling, Lawrie, Carey and Lynn.

Referee.—Inspector Goodwin.

CRICKET AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The following teams will represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their match against the Elphinstone Cricket Club tomorrow, and Parsee Gymkhana on Sunday to be played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground commencing at 11-30 a.m.:—

On Saturday:—Mr. K. R. Swami (capt.) Messrs. B D Jog, M H Chandarana, B R Kagal, S N Belsare, P. Vithal, K G Pardeshi, M B Rao, S S Dongre, S R Godambe, and H. A. Mahale.

On Sunday against Parsi Gym. 11-30 a.m. Messrs. K R Swami (capt.) B. D Jog, M H Chandarana, P Shivram, S R Godambe, C M Rana, P Vithal, K G Pardeshi, L P Jai, D L Pupala, B S Muzumdar.

GOODWOOD CUP.

The Goodwood Cup has resulted as follows:

CLOUD BANK	... 1.
CAPRIER	... 2.
SON OF SPRING	... 3.

Starting prices were 10 to 1 against Cloud Bank, 20 to 1 against Caprier and 8 to 1 against Son of Spring.

Six ran.

Won by threequarter length. Half length separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 28.

The following are the closing scores in the County Cricket matches that began to-day:—

Gloucestershire vs. Surrey at Gloucester:—Surrey 320. (Hobbs 52, Sandham 85, Ducat 65. Parker 9 for 118.) Gloucester 21 for 2.

Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire at Northampton:—Lancashire 202. (Jupp 4 for 72). Northampton 21 for 4.

Derbyshire vs. Essex at Derby:—Essex 207 for six. (Cutmore 56 and Russell 75.)

Notts vs. Kent at Nottingham:—Notts 154. (Freeman 5 for 65). Kent 155 for five.

Somerset vs. Glamorgan at Bath:—Somerset 165. (Clay six for 37.)

The match between Hampshire and Sussex at Bournemouth was not played owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

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323, Main Street, POONA.
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BOMBAY G. P. O. BOOKSTALL.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925.

CYCLES OF AGITATION.

The pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead on the recruitment of Medical Services in India is a fresh reminder to us of the wearisome monotony of Indian agitation. A salutary dread of Indian talent is hindering the resumption of open competition in the I. M. S. One of the least unsatisfactory recommendations of the Lee Commission related to the provision of a separate Civil Medical Service. The Burtchell scheme had valuable aspects. The needs of the Army, the happy hobby horse of spiteful failures, were to be met by a Royal Army Medical Corps in India because "for some years past some re-adjustment was desirable in the constitution of the medical service in India." The introduction to Lord Birkenhead's speech is full of flatulent sympathy, but he had decided that "the Indian Medical Service must be maintained and that it would essentially be a military service, but its reserve would be secured by *lending* officers to the civil administration." The scheme of loan and restitution is a loose continuance of the present system which, by the way, stupidly provides for "medical attendance by British medical men for the European services." We all know that Indian doctors who practise in England are not obstructed by coy conceits of racialism. Indian experts treat the scions of ducal families in England, but East of Suez, the meanest sample of East End dregs finds himself bloated with prestige and propagating prejudices of national lucrativeness. Lord Birkenhead declares that his statement is incomplete, but the gist of his opinion is clear. The signatories of the Lee report remarked that their recommendations were vitally inter-dependent but they have been pulled to pieces for convenient preference. Of the Indian members, Mr. B. N. Basu is dead; Mr Kaul has been engaged for useful perigrination in another Committee; Sir Mahomed Habibullah has been elevated to the highest official society; and it is fairly certain that the reward of Mr N. M. Samarth will be extended with the gift of the Law membership. To the Indian public the manipulation of proposals and the award of prizes are of small interest; they no doubt throw light on the ways of the bureaucracy. What, however is the scope of agitation until supported by effective means of enforcing the national purpose? A glance at the annual chronicle of agitation will repay reflection.

The fiscal year begins with a boom of grievances. Military expenditure, the Meston award, and crushing taxation are the themes that distract us in the ides of March. The Government, central and provincial, are in the mood of sneering sophistry and defiance. The plea of Indians is disposed of by regal, pompous pronouncements from the Commander-in-Chief and the Finance Member. Efforts are made to abate the Excise Duty on cotton, but they are met by counter-efforts to put provinces into discord. The Finance Member chuckles over the dissension and the poor man's post-card is left unrestored. The budget speeches contain lurid references to the plight of post-men but they all subside in the supreme wrangle of parties over the rejection of the budget. In pre-Reform days it was customary to discuss at Delhi questions like the hill-exodus and the separation of judicial and executive functions. They are now shunted to the provinces which in addition condemn the excise policy of Government near about April every year. The separation of judicial and executive functions is made the sport of Committees and it will never be achieved before the approximation of Swaraj and the extraction of the more poisonous fangs of the Civil Service autocracy Still it goes on and the hill-exodus continues. Towards the end of April there are vigorous duels over the body and soul of the third-class passenger, but the matter is one of perennial piquancy. When the Assembly closes, there is a spell of party-recriminations, but by June the members of the Government of India are on their summer tour. Bombay receives attention. The commercial community is sore about tight money and manipulated exchange and the members of Government listen to age-long and unremedied grievances. They reply with asperity but it is hoped that in spite of tight money, the year's loan would be a success Infamous imposts like the excise duty are exalted in Bombay while the Mining Federation in Calcutta receive the visit of Job's comforter with ailing optimism. In August, money is easy and representations, monsoonish in character, circullate about the fate of the Mercantile Marine Committee's report and the composition and reference of other Committees. Government have in the meanwhile done nothing; they never meant to do anything. M. L. A's. however nurse their chagrin and convert the terms of budget opposition into the form of resolutions. Rehabilitated by hill-air and wide tours, the members of Government are in a position to exercise tremendous lung power and September passes as an affair of seismic nullity In October, all the big-wigs of Government outline their winter programmes while Indians plunge into discussions about the Congress and the Liberal federation and the Muslim League and presidentships and majorities. If religious festivals are uproarious there is the rage of unity. It is after September that the Government generally play the card of anarchic scare and repression. October is a dull month, but the Chambers of Commerce, British and Indian, are impressed by the purport of the forward sales of sterling and bombard Simla with wail and warning. In November there are tours, interviews and the settlement of titles to loyalists. Committee meetings occur at which Liberals catch gossip about the inward inclinations of Whitehall and become very distant and secretive in their manner. December finds the Viceroy in the lap of Anglo-Indian Society. There is a row about a Municipal address which the *jo-hookums* generally circumvent. The foreign Chambers of Commerce continue the St. Andrews' season and finish it with their annual pageantry. The Viceroy, a few Governors, the Finance Member, the Commerce Member and the rest of them are there to pay homage to the tradesmen of the Empire. Yule-tide is particularly distressing to Indian Chambers of Commerce whose alarm about high bankrates and neglected isolation becomes naturally acute. The affront is met by thundering representations which the Government deposit in the usual receptacle. What else are we to say about the barren cyle of agitation and the fight for an honest currency? By January, a few Committee reports appear to divert the attention of swells from party-fights and resolutions are again framed to re-traverse the usual grievances. The Secretary of State is advertised as maturing a pregnant pronouncement and parties struggle in anticipation. So runs the cycle of agitation, year in, year out. A vulgar outburst somewhere and there is a noise resembling the caws of the fowl-world at the discharge of a pop-gun, but all settle down to perform the routine of the year.

Such is the curriculum of unredressed wrongs and to thoughtful publicists it must be a surprise that people are not worn down by the monotony of failure. More surprising indeed must be the aversion of certain publicists to face the finalities of crooning petitions. The annual round of defiance by vested interests must have exhausted the patience of a normal country; but as the average longevity of Indians is only 23 years, the starvelings have enough patience to sustain the yearly round of disappointments that dawn on their discerning and short-lived manhood. The cumulative effect of the failure of alien administration is, however, going to be demonstrated by the impossibilities of average livelihood. Though protests against the approach of unemployment among the educated classes sound feeble now, we fear that the result of spurned agitation is going to be exhibited in the surge of unemployment. British Rule divorced from Indian co-operation is bound to dissolve on the rock of taxation and unemployment. We have not yet learnt the trick of agitating about unemployment. In solemn meekness a meeting was held last week in Bombay to draw the attention of Government to unemployment, which is at the root of coming tumult. A cynic observes that the spread of malaria is probably meant by Providence as the antidote of the unemployment created by the inefficiency of British rule; but it cannot endure as an explanation The more we look at the defiance of Government, against vital realities, the more surprised are we at the slow apprehension of consequences by the public. Mahatma Gandhi realises the weakness of our striking power and in his own way he seeks its renovation, but it cannot be denied that the droning manner of our public agitation fetches us nothing in the nature of strenuous, up-lifting success. The graphic reality of failure is the only incentive to patriotic activity.

TWO MEN.

It seems probable that our age will go down to history, despite the well-financed propaganda of British Imperialism and world-capitalism, as the age of Gandhi and Lenin—the two men who have endeavoured to achieve a synthesis in an analytic age, one in moral regeneration the other in economic reconstruction. Both have been denounced as destroyers by the outraged imperialists and bourgeoisie of the world and yet the pre-eminence of both rests on something more solid than their capacity to destroy what they considered as evil impeding the realisation of their ideals. Both have had a philosophy of their own and a definite conception of the social system different from, and superior to, the one which exists: they have been system-builders in the realm of politics, men of action who are intellectual visionaries. Neither of them has cared for anything save public ends and both have been completely devoid of any self-seeking or avarice of power. Their faith—of one in the moral order of the universe and of the other in Marxism—has made them calm during difficulties, heroic amid disasters, courageous and resolute on all occasions. To both, the amelioration of the economic condition of the masses seems the fundamental problem of modern times. But if the similarities betwen these two great world-figures are significant, the lines of contrast are not less marked. Their outlook and their temper have been different: their social theories and their methods are distinctly dissimilar. These differences owe their origin, in the first instance, to divergences in that inexplicable entity we call personality. But these variations in the personal factors apart, can we refer the dissimilarities of these two men to their respective racial character atnd national traditions? Are Gandhi and Lenin what they are because they are Indian and Russian respectively and because they are of fundamentally distinct national temperament? That is the fascinating question raised by the perusal of a stimulating paper on "The Comparative Influence of Current Thought in Russia and India upon the Future Development of Asia" read by Dr. Harry Ward, an American professor, at Peking and now published in the "Chinese Social and Political Science Review." It is true that Ward's interesting analysis indirectly suggests this interrogation and it provides perhaps no final answer to it. But it is not less helpful for that reason.

In judging a revolution, observed Aristotle in his "Politics", it is essential to consider its provocative cause, its objective and its temper. It is useful to emphasise this view because Dr. Ward devotes his attention almost wholly to the variations in temper of the two movements to the exclusion of their other aspects. Yet Gandhism and Leninism—its social thinking and its active phases—have been both episodes in national struggles: the one against an inequitable alien domination, the other against a predatory landlordism backed by a corrupt Tsardom. Nor should the differences in the conditions of the two countries be ignored. Gandhi had to shatter, not merely an arrogant imperialism but also the servile habits and the moral cowardice of an unarmed people: Lenin could defy the White battalions with an efficient army and the resources of the Soviet State. When these facts are borne in mind—when it is remembered, for example, that in India a disarmed and disunited people was struggling for national freedom while the Russian Bolsheviks were aiming at an economic revolution unprecedented in history—the discrepancies between the attitudes and methods of Gandhism and Leninism fall into their proper proportions and are more justly evaluated. Such a perspective of the historic background explains, for example, partly—but, of course, only partly—the familiar distinction noted by Dr Ward in the methods of Gandhi and Lenin: in their theory of social change by force versus non-resistance and their belief in the reorganisation of society by the tactics of power and its ruthless application or by the tactics of spiritual compulsion through individual suffering generating a mass force. Here it is necessary to differentiate between Gandhi and Gandhism. For while to Gandhi non-violence is a vital principle of his religious creed the spontaneous appeal of his idea has been due as much to the emasculated state of the people as to their pacific impulses. Or take another interesting comparison instituted by Dr. Ward. He thinks that while the Indian movement is eclectic owing to the traditional tolerance of Hinduism and the Russian movement dogmatic because of its fanatical faith in Marxism, the relationship of Gandhism and Leninism to the Western civilisation is curiously antithetic. The Indian Nationalist, Dr. Ward holds, likes the best in European thought and religion but dislikes its mechanism while the Russian Bolshevik likes European mechanism but dislikes its thought; the Indian, for example, would bow to Christianity and quote Romain Rolland but he would denounce industrialism while the Russian would borrow technical efficiency and machinery from Europe but reject its social philosophy and its religion. But here again the wide differences in national conditions influence the directions of the two tendencies. The revolt against Western industrialism in India has been accentuated, if not created, by the fury of self-assertion roused by bureaucratic misrule. That is to say, industrialism, for whose introduction the alien political system is mainly responsible, seems an exotic growth and an instrument of economic exploitation; the adaptation of Western institutions has been less an intelligent assimilation of a people powerful enough to select and reject what they please than an indiscriminate imitation and super-imposition on a subject nation. Lenin, on the contrary, desired to industrialise Russia without submitting to the yoke of foreign capitalists. But while the Soviet Government is free to make the experiment of acquiring industrial knowledge offered by the West without reproducing Western economic institutions, the Indian Nationalist is not; hence his attitude towards the West oscillates between academic discrimination and sheer resistance. If Indian thought is to be a vital contribution to the making of Asia, what India needs above all is the power to mould its institutional forms. The road to the development of a true Indian civilisation is the road of freedom.

Notes of the Day

Act for Landlords' Relief.

That the shelter which the tenants of Bombay paying rents below Rs. 85 are to get by the provisions of the Rent Act is a pretty, cold and draughty one is evident from the rejection of Mr. Nariman's reasonable proposal for diminishing the enormous percentage of increase in rent permitted by the Act. It is preposterous, in the literal sense of being the reverse of commonsense—*pace* Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—that a bill supposed to be aiming at the restriction and control of rent should permit the excessive enhancement of rent. The scale is far in excess of the average annual increase according to Municipal and Government records. But when we remember the prevailing trade depression with its reaction on land-avalues as well as the fact of two increases in rents obtained by the landlords during the last six years, even this increase seems high for abnormal times. Mr. Nariman, however, by way of compromise agreed to a 5 per cent. increase yet even that proposal proved unacceptable to the Council only because a Government which had not the courageous benevolence to ensure the greatest good of the greatest number tenaciously opposed all proposals for liberalising the Act. It is not surprising that Mr. Woods called the bill a measure designed for the benefit of the landlord class. It is only disappointing that even on such a non-political subject, the subservient majority in the Council has not dared to flout the wishes of their masters and vindicate its own independence. The tenants' cause is now all but lost and the only consolation they can have is that if they exercise their electoral right more intelligently, the betrayal may not be so ignoble next time.

The "Leader" and Millowners.

In the course of a stilted apology for the millowners, the "Indian Daily Mail" manages to escape its implications and put it upon the Government to arrest the course of injustice. The situation is, however, too critical to permit of rope-dancing with any vestige of dignity. The remarks of the "Leader" have a peculiar, and let us add, popular, relevancy to the struggle. The "Leader" writes:

> We regret deeply the action of the Bombay Millowners' Association in deciding to reduce the wages of their workmen by 11¼ per cent. with effect from Sept. 1. Admitting that the industry is in a state of acute depression which called for prompt remedial measures we do not concede that the decision taken by the Millowners' Association is at all justified by the circumstances. One question is whether the millowners had explored all other possibilities of economy and retrenchment before they decided to reduce the wages of labour. We think the only candid answer they can give must be in the negative. During the long period of 19 years have we been reading in the proceedings of the Millowners' Association itself and in informed press criticisms in papers which could never be accused of anti-capitalistic bias, of the many wasteful defects of management which the Association would not seriously attempt to remedy—for obvious reasons. There were for the mills years of abounding prosperity when dividends almost fabulously high were declared. Did the millowners share their good fortune of those years with their humble workmen without whose valuable though not always valued contribution and cooperation the fortunes could not have been made? But when lean years come the labourers must first pay the penalty, it would appear. Again the old story of 'heads we win, tails you lose'. On the present occasion, have the Association taken any effective steps to reduce agents' remuneration and wasteful expenditure of other descriptions? We have no information that they have done so."

Nor do we possess the information which the editor of the "Leader" failed to obtain. Enough said.

Another Damocles' Sword.

Not long ago Lord Olivier commented upon the dangerous elasticity of the term "sedition" in Indian law, but a recent judgment in a case against the editor of the "Searchlight" shows once again the laxity of interpretation possible in the section dealing with defamation. The heinous offence of the "Searchlight" was that it criticised the appointment of a Military Assistant Surgeon as the Civil Surgeon of Singhbhum district superseding the claim of those who had been in the civil line all their life. The public opinion on the subject has been emphatic and universal for years and the "Searchlight" only voiced it when it demanded a Civil Surgeon having wide experience in the civil line of the profession. As, however, the Military Assistant chosen had some experience of that line, this expression of preference for a Civil Assistant Surgeon has been construed as "a libel" implying as it does "lack of experience" on the part of the doctor selected. The learned judge himself observed that "high authorities.....had protested against the medical training possessed by the majority of the Military Assistant Surgeons" and that "the petitioner (i.e. the editor of the "Searchlight") has, *though perhaps inadvertently*, made himself liable for the offence of defamation." But neither the general strength of his criticisms nor its probable *bona-fides* were considered enough to acquit him. With the stiffening of the law about the Contempt of Court and the elastic provisions of the Indian Penal Code, Nationalist journalism is being surreptitiously assailed without the frank encroachment on its freedom through the Press Act.

ART HORIZON.

INEXPLICABLY SHY.

The feeling is unavoidable, the feeling of curiosity and mild indignation, with those who watch steadfastly the events affecting the artistic destiny of this country, and read in English periodicals of glowing accounts of the sympathy of eminent men and women who in India seldom confess their ethusiasm for Indian art, much less their desire to give it practical encouragement. Why are they inexplicably shy during their stay here? Why do they miss here the opportunities for practical encouragement? Lord Reading in a letter recently addressed to the India Society expressed his "full sympathy" with the object of the Society for a "better understanding of the historic culture of India especially as embodied in the arts. "Lord Reading has not been, it is true, altogether silent about Indian art when in India. One may for instance, recall his references to the subject at the last Delhi University convocation. But how many opportunities for practical encouragement to Indian art has he lost? Who can guaranttee that the building of the new university, a splendid opportunity for encouragement to Indian architecture, will be Indian in design, feeling treatment? Lord Reading recognises the importance of history in building. Will he on his return see that the precept is followed by example. The Prize of Delhi, another rare opportunity, has been before him for years. We have however, heard nothing tangiole about it yet.

Not a Fashion.

In an article on the "Revival of Indian Art and Architecture" published in the current number of the "Welfare," Calcutta, Mr. V. V. Vadnerkar suggests thoughtful measures for "greater efforts in her *Architectural Revivalism*." He does not regard the historic styles of the country as mere fashions. The fashion of a country ceases, maintains, to be a fashion. The ancient styles were not "pushed and puffed into ephemeral existence." They had "time to grow, develop and culminate." When we reflect "how near we are to most of our traditional ideals in Art, we are more disposed to believe that the elements of all possible Arts are in enriching the past ruins." Mr. Vaderkar has not, it is evident, chosen a happy phrase for the idea he tries to express in the last statement. But it is not difficult to guess his meaning. For, he adds that the "past is there to teach us, the present is here to work in."

The Distinctive Power.

He refrains from speculating further on the relation of ancient precedent to modern practice. But he suggests what he considers essential for improvement in art education as a preliminary to achitectural revival. He recognises the importance of memory drawing and of intimate acquaintance with traditional forms. But he does not forget "the one great distinctive power of the true Artists, visual imagination."

The Three Ways,

He would like to adopt "three ways to elevate Art." The first is, "to restore Art to its progressive vitality, or in other words, to give up all slavish imitation of past styles and to start at once with the determination to surpass all that has hitherto been done." The second remedy would be "to enlist a higher class of mind in their practice, or at least a higher class in society than has hitherto condescended to go in for it." Finally, he would "fit them with some higher aim than merely to please the dilettante." Mr. Vadnerkar's proposals are, no doubt, helpful. But what would attract the student is his plea for freedom.

Freedom and Hope.

Freedom and hope are he says, "the first true principles of greatness in Art, as in everything else; and servility and despair of doing better than before, must cramp the noblest genius and crush the highest aspiration."

Calcutta Architecture.

Mr. Vadnerkar's enthusiasm and ideals will sooner or later be challenged by severe

(Continued on page 12.)

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

MR. WADIA'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

WORKERS TO BE DOUBLY PENALISED.

LOWER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

OWNERS' TACTICS EXPOSED. PUBLICITY SHIRKED.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, a member of the Workers' Deputation, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, made the following statement on the millowners' decisions on the reduction of wages:—

"The decisions of the Millowners' Association about the wage reduction have completely disappointed me. In the first place, it is more than doubtful whether their unfortunate action will alleviate, even in the slightest degree, the miserable plight in which the cotton industry finds itself today, or will reduce their losses to any appreciable extent. The only result of their unwise step, therefore, will be the increased hardship and misery on the part of the millhands without any corresponding relief to their masters. In the second place, their decisions can hardly be called the decisions arrived at as a result of the compromise between them and the representatives of labour. They have accepted not even one of the several proposals made by the Workers' Deputation which, in my opinion, were not only reasonable but, to a great extent, verged on the side of moderation and restraint."

OWNERS' UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

Perhaps I may disgress here for a moment and explain the circumstances which led us to make some further proposals in addition to the one contained in our statement submitted to the Committee of the Millowners' Association on the 16th instant. In our second interview with the Committee it was made perfectly clear to us that our proposal of short-time would hardly be accepted by them—a proposal in making which the workers showed, in my opinion, their willingness, nay, their anxiety, to help the industry in its critical stage but by the short-sighted rejection of which their masters threw overboard their offered co-operation and lost a golden opportunity of allowing labour to share with capital the responsibility of saving the industry from ruin.

I, thereupon, requested the Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, to give us one more opportunity to discuss the situation with the Committee in the event of our proposal being finally rejected by the General Body so that in the meanwhile, we might be able to approach the men once again, place the new developments before them and obtain their views. But Mr. Wadia did not accede to my request on the ground of shortness of time. It was thus pretty certain that the Mill-owners were bent upon a wage cut, and that before this most extreme and disastrous step was actually taken, we would get no more opportunity to make another desperate effort even in the last stage of the struggle which would reduce the men's sufferings to the minimum. With the latter objection in view we ventured to take some risk and placed, before we parted, in the hands of the Committee a few fresh proposals which would have attained our limited object and ensured some guarantee of returning to the *status quo* as soon as circumstances improved. These proposals were submitted on the *clear understanding* that they had never been placed before the operatives and, therefore, had neither their support nor sanction, but that, if they could find favour with the millowners, we undertook to place them before the men for their opinion, and if possible, approval, and explain to them the circumstances which prompted us to take that course without obtaining their previous sanction. We knew we had taken a bold and risky step; but in taking it we were actuated with the only desire that the precedent, created for the first time in Bombay, or capital and labour sitting round a table for finding out the means to avoid an impending crisis, should be firmly established and that the negotiations, once begun, should, instead of being broken in the middle, bear some fruit. But it grieves me to say that the millowners did not see their way to contribute an iota to the solution of a most difficult situation in a spirit of compromise and that they failed to grasp the hands of co-operation that labour extended to them at some sacrifice and at the risk of great suffering."

DOUBLE PUNISHMENT.

"Do you not think, Mr. Bakhale that the Millowners are juggling with words when they want you to believe that they have come from 20 per cent to 11½ per cent. cut in the wages?" asked the representative.

Mr. Bakhale replied:—

"Let me examine the millowners' decisions somewhat closely. It is true that they have fixed the cut at 11½ per cent. But I doubt very much whether they have come down from their original proposal of cutting down wages by 20 per cent to the present cut. Until at the tail end of our second interview with the Millowners' Committee, the point, whether the cut was going to be on the rated wages or on the dear-food allowance or on both, was never made clear. The operatives have been from the beginning under the supposition that any cut that may come, is to be on the dear food allowance and not on their rated wages. But we subsequently learnt that the Mill-owners' idea was to spread the cut over the total wages although it would be actually made from the dear-food allowance. The difference between these two calculations is obvious. What is 11½ per cent on the total wages is 26.5 per cent. on the dear-food allowance and the men with the original idea on their brains feel that the cut instead of being reduced has been increased by 6.5 per cent.

Assuming, however, without granting for a moment, that the Millowners did climb down from 20 per cent. to 11½ per cent. I think this climbdown is due not so much to their spirit of compromise and a desire to meet us half way as a concession to the weakness of the divided opinion in their own ranks. But whatever the cause, I readily concede that the men cannot but be profited by a reduction of 8½ per cent on the total cut if my assumption is true. But what is gained by this reduction is more than counterbalanced by the serious loss that the men will have to suffer in another direction. The official proceedings of the meeting of the General Body of the Millowners' Association held on 28th instant have showed that there is a considerable and influential section of the millowners in the Association which prefer any day short time to short wage, but which acquiesed in the opinion of the Association simply for the sake of unanimity. But the acquiescence immediately got its reward from the Chairman who in his speech made it clear that "if any mill had by force of circumstances to resort to short-time, that will was at perfect liberty to do so." In other words, the reduction of 8½ per cent on the total cut and this concession to the acquiescence of the minority, if taken together, only mean this: that, in the first place, the management of those mills which are running at a loss (the number of which is very large) which favour short time, will, in the first instance, reduce wages by 11½ per cent in obedience to the decision of the General Body and will also "by force of circumstances," shorten working hours without which they feel they cannot clear their stock; and, in the second place, those mills which are making profits and which, therefore, will need no cuts in wages if left to themselves, will bring into operation the 11½ per cent. cut only for the sake of falling in line with their less fortunate mills.

To put it in another way, the millowners' decisions mean that the workers in the mills which are running at a loss will be penalised both by their hours being shortened and their wages reduced and those in the mills which make profit will be punished for their unfortunate brothers in other mills by reduction in wages. Several members of the Millowners' Association tried to impress upon us that the Association had decided to take a concerted action with the *only* object that there should be no unemployment which was bound to come by the closing down of nearly 40 mills if the Association did not intervene or by reducing the staff of the operatives. But I know as a matter of fact that some mills have already been closed down and that thousands of workmen had been retrenched in the working mills. On these facts being placed before him and questioned as to what his Association had done in this matter, Mr. N. N. Wadia told me—"My dear friend, necessity knows no law." If this is so, why do you impose additional losses upon the poor men under the garb of, concerted action? Let the law of necessity work its own way.

VAGUE ASSURANCES.

"Do you think the promise of the millowners of reinstatement of the present cut carries any conviction with the men?" asked in the representative.

"The Millowners' assurance of the reinstatement of the reduced cut is hedged in by too vague a qualification, viz., "if the condition of the industry improves and other conditions remain the same." What does it mean? Does it mean that unless and until the industry begins to make

(Continued on next page.)

DAS AND LYTTON

"BENGALEE'S" CANARD EXPOSED

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued a statement to the Press, in regard to the account of the supposed Lytton-Das negotiations given by "Wayfarer" in the "Bengalee" which the Pandit characterises as a tissue of untruths relieved here and there by a few half truths. "It is not true" says Pandit Nehru, "that Deshbandhu ever consented to accept ministership on any condition whatever. Nor is it true that any proposals for a settlement emanated from him or were accepted by him. It is hardly conceivable that he accepted ministership when he was invited by Lord Lytton to the Government House and almost immediately afterwards wrote back to say that it was dishonest for a Swarajist to accept office. As for the terms of alleged settlement, I have the whole history of the so-called negotiation from Deshbandhu direct. It was his invariable practice to inform me from time to time as as soon as anything of any importance to the party happened. I am aware of the fact that a bonafide attempt at a settlement was made in very reliable quarters and I fully appreciate the motive which actuated those attempts now, unfortunately, aborted by the sudden death of Deshbandhu. I therefore, wish at the very outset to make it quite clear that nothing I am going to say in this statement applies to the gentlemen concerned in those attempts which stand on an entirely different footing. My sole purpose in issuing this statement is to show that the allegations made by "Wayfarer" on the authority of the "intermediary" and the "first hand informants" referred to by him who I know are not the gentlemen concerned in the bonafide attempts I have mentioned above are not true."

NO LETTER TO LORD LYTTON

The Pandit then proceeds to give such facts as are relevant to his purpose on the direct authority of Deshbandhu himself and then concludes:

"I have not written to Lord Lytton and have not the intention of doing so, as I agree with Deshbandhu that after the Faridpore speech the onus lies heavily on the Government and it is for them to make the first move. These are all the facts. I have only to add for the information of all and sundry that it is no use trying to convince me that Mr. Das had committed himself to a particular position. There is no man living who knows more about Deshbandhu's mind than I do. Apart from this the responsibility to give a correct lead to the party is now mine and I am going to use my own independent judgment in the discharge of my duties. The resolution passed by the General Council of the Party at Calcutta on the 16th July sums up the whole position and the duty of every Swarajist is clear. I have taken the trouble to issue this long statement to put a stop to a most painful controversy. I trust in the good sense of the Press to avoid the publication of matter which is bound to cause unnecessary pain to the family and friends of Deshbandhu and to further complicate an already complicated situation."

The full statement will appear in to-morrow's issue of the "Chronicle."

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION.

CONFERENCE WITH BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, July 30.

A deputation of five members representing the Anglo-Indian Community headed by Colonel Gidney waited to-day on Lord Birkenhead at the India Office and submitted memoranda setting forth their grievances, which included the system of education in schools in India and debarment of Anglo-Indians from the military service except the voluntary force. The proceedings were private as Lord Birkenhead took the view that they should be treated as confidential until the whole matter was discussed with the Government of India.—Reuter.

THE UNEASY THRONE!

FAISAL BREAKING DOWN.

BAGHDAD, July 30.

King Faisal will leave Baghdad next week for London on the advice of his medical advisers to consult specialists on the state of his health. Nothing is seriously wrong with him, but his normally excellent constitution shows signs of breaking down after four strenuous years on the uneasy Throne of Iraq. After seeing the West End consultants King Faisal will spend the remainder of his holiday on the continent probably in Switzerland, returning to Baghdad in November.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S WARNING

STRIKE MUST BE AVERTED

NEITHER PARTY MAKES CONCESSION.

LONDON, July 30.

The coal situation is regarded in the Ministerial circles this afternoon, to be very grave but not hopeless.

Mr. Baldwin is doing his utmost to make the parties confer, and he is impressing on them that strike must be averted. Mr. Baldwin conferred in the first instance with the coalowners and then with the miners after which the representatives of both the parties issued a statement to the press indicating that neither side had made a concession.

The miners' representatives after seeing Mr. Baldwin conferred with the special committee of the Trade Union Congress and afterwards these conferees joined the conference of the All-Trade Union executives. —Reuter.

COURT OF INQUIRY'S FINDINGS.

PROTEST OF MINING ASSN.

LONDON, July 29.

The Central Committee of the Mining Association of Britain has made a unanimous and strong protest against the findings of the Court of Inquiry into the mines dispute, alleging that the Court's report gives an incomplete and even distorted view of the case for the Association, and pointing out that the report is unacceptable to the Association as an exposition of facts or proper deductions from evidence.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S EFFORTS.

MINERS REFUSE OWNERS' OFFER.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Baldwin pursued his efforts all through the day in connection with the coal dispute. It transpires that the miners have refused the offer extended by owners this afternoon to guarantee minimum wage rates for each district on the percentage basis, on the ground that they had pledged themselves to refuse to agree to any proposal involving the lowering of wages in any district. The Special Trade Union Congress Committee, which was jointly participating with the miners to-night on the renewal of discussions with Mr. Baldwin, subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

COAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS.

BERLIN, July 30.

Glut in the coal is causing a crisis in the German industry. Ten million, tons lying in the Ruhr, must be sold at any price to save the industry from ruin and the only method of disposing the same is to export. This, explains the refusal of the German delegates at the International Miners' Federation, held at Paris, to join the British Miners in strike or even to support the transporters in preventing the export of coal. The situation is such that the Ruhr owners are resorting to wholesale dismissals.

Negotiations in which the Chancellor is participating are proceeding at Berlin to solve the problem.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS FOR INDIAN WORKERS.

MR. JOSHI'S PLEA.

LONDON, July 29.

The next question introduced by Mr. Joshi, of India, was concerning the condition of Indian labour in Colonies. Mr. Joshi urged that the Labour movement all over the Empire should organise Indian workers into Trade Unions and also secure for them the removal of injustices under which they were now suffering.

Both the questions were referred to commissions.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tours, July 30.—Twelve persons were killed and 20 injured as the result of the derailment of a train from Lemans at mid-night.—Reuter.

Calcutta, July 29.—The semi-final of I. F. A. Shield Tournament between Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers and 14th Heavy Battery R. A. resulted in a goal less draw.—A. P.

ABOLISH EXCISE DUTY.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S DEMAND.

GOVERNMENT PROFITEERING AT COST OF INDUSTRY.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

TAX FOR "TOTES" :2ND READING PASSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 30.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulah presiding. When the Bombay Rent Acts Restrictions Bill was taken up for consideration some consequential amendments were moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and others and accepted.

The bill was then read second and third time and passed into law. The Smoke Nuisance Act Amendment Bill was postponed, although Mr. Cowasji said the Corporation had been consulted and had assented in a letter dated March 17th 1924.

PORT TRUST BYE-LAWS.

Mr. Cowasji then introduced the bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879. The statement of objects and reasons stated: "Under the existing bye-laws of the Bombay Port Trust the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay do not hold themselves responsible for any goods landed within the premises of the Board at night. It is considered desirable that no discrimination should be made between the discharge of cargo by day and by night and that the Board should accept responsibility in respect of goods discharged within the premises of the Board at night. This is intended to be effected by the proposed measure. To ensure the removal of goods within a reasonable time by the owners, a new section, 61A (2), provides that the Board shall be discharged from all liability in respect of goods which are not removed by the owner from the premises of the Board within seven days from the date of their landing."

Mr. G. I. Patel moved an amendment substituting the words "eleven days" for "seven days" in sub clause 2 clause 2, as he said mofussil merchants would otherwise be very much inconvenienced. The amendment was carried in a division.

The third reading was therefore postponed.

TAX ON TOTALISATOR.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence then introduced the bill to impose tax on totalisator betting. He said it was to impose a tax on all monies paid into the totalisator at Poona, Bombay and other places where races were held. Under the terms of the license there has been a totalisator in which thousands of rupees were paid on race days and betting took place. Large sums of money were paid into the totalisator and the Western India Turf Club retained for itself a certain percentage of those monies and paid back the balance to those who were successful in prognosticating the result. The share retained by the Club was its profits, and it went towards expenses and prize money. What Government proposed to do was to take a percentage out of the monies paid into the totalisator. At present, it was proposed to keep the tax at 4 per cent, as they had got large commitments in Bombay, but in future the Governor in Council would have power under the Act to increase the percentage of tax. Apart from moral considerations, it was hardly necessary to justify such a tax. There were some persons who could not afford to get but there were some persons who could spend their superfluous wealth in that way and go to the racecourse. As in taxing alcohol they must be careful in taxing betting in order to prevent illicit traffic. He did not think the deductions made by Government would be noticed by persons who backed horses as it would be considered as windfall by them and after deduction super-tax and incometax the net deduction would amount to only 2 per cent. A tax on totalisator takings was levied in every country; in the Transval it was 2 per cent, 5 per cent in West Australia, 7 in France, 10 in Belgium and Italy and about 17 in Germany. Out of the Entertainment Tax Government would get about 1.1/2 lakhs and this year by means of the new tax Government hoped to get about six lakhs and in a prosperous year about 20 lakhs. Mr. Lawrence then went into the details of the bill.

BILL OPPOSED

Mr. R. G. Pradhan opposed the bill on moral grounds. They were encouraging gambling, he said, and then saying that they were preventing it. Government had failed to discharge their duties properly and it was the duty of the Council not to encourage gambling in any form, because they should not encourage immorality in any way. Speaking about himself he said he had never known what betting was. He thought the racecourse was a serious evil, which every civilised Government ought to put down and, therefore, he opposed it.

Moulvi Rafiuddin said the vice was three and benefit of it was taken by the Turf Club and Government proposed to deprive them of some of its illgotten gains. (Cries of "No, no") The bill was for curtailing income of the Turf Club. ("No, no".) The Council had no source of revenue for its nation building departments and this money would come in very handy.

The Council adjourned discussion till to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

GRAVE LABOUR CRISIS.

After lunch recess, Mr. S. K. Bole moved: In view of the grave situation in which the Bombay cotton textile industry finds itself and the possible affect, of the decision of the Millowners' Association to reduce wages of their workers which will affect 1,50,000 operatives of Bombay and their families and also the effect of this situation on the welfare of the Presidency as a whole, this Council earnestly requests His Excellency the Governor-in Council to be pleased to place the gravity of the situation before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council urging him to take such steps as would bring about immediate relief to the mill industry and the operatives working therein and the House should now adjourn."

Mr. Bole said the textile industry in Bombay was in such a bad condition that the Bombay millowners' had decided upon a reduction of wages. At the suggestion of the Governor a deputation of Labour had waited upon the millowners and the latter had considered their points. He suggested the removal of Excise Duty, unfair Japanese competition and the Exchange difficulties to ease the situation. Even Sir James Wesdond had said that the Excise duty was levied at the instance of Lancashire and Government had acknowledged it to be a wrong measure and he thought steps should be taken to remove the duty as soon as possible. The unfair labour conditions in Japan were depriving Indian labour of their legitimate dues.

EVERYTHING NOT DONE TO HELP INDUSTRY.

Mr. V. A. Grantham said the depression in Textile Industry was worldwide. He wanted the Indian Industry to be put on a firm basis and establish its prosperity, but he thought there was a tendency on the part of Industries in India to put the case before Government without full facts and without examining the whole case. If they wanted to improve the industry they should make an effort to improve the efficiency and also improve the methods of buying and selling. It was no use talking of dumping and the first step in establishing a claim to Government help was to see that every method of self-help had been tried and failed. He suggested four methods about cost (a) improvement of managing organisation and elimination of unnecessary middlemen (b) improvement of production per spindle and per loom (c) economy in purchase of raw material (d) reduction in wages; and for disposal of production (a) efficiency in sale of production, (b) danger of overproduction. Indian mills continued Mr. Grantham, were producing more yarn than ever before war while imports had increased proportionately. Same was the case in regard to cloth, but the consumption was much less now than before war. He did not think that Japanese competition had taken away much trade from them, but the wavering of the world prices had increased competition. In the meantime, he said production should be reduced as he thought too much production now was not good. The depression in Bombay was not applicable to mills in Cawnpore and other places. It was no use producing more until it was consumed. As soon as mills in the mofussil increased he thought the demand on Bombay mills would abate. No concrete proposals had been put forward before Government for the removal of excise duty. The means suggested now to help the industry were the removal of excise duty, discriminating protection against chief competitors, removal of duty on machinery imports and regulation of

(Continued on page 12.)

PUPPET SHOW

C. P. "VOTERS'" CONFERENCE

HIGHHANDED NESS OF ORGANISERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 30.

Amidst unprecedented scenes of uproar and disturbances the much advertised Voters' Conference for the purpose of saying the reforms in C. P. began this morning at 11 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Chitnis ex-minister to the C. P. government in the Victoria Technical Institution. The spacious had was almost half empty, as hardly more than two or three hundred voters, mostly coming from the loyalist groups, had cared to attend. Among prominent Swarajists, Messrs. Salpekar and Jathar M.L.C.S. were present to protest against the high-handed way in which the organizers had called the above conference in the name of all voters in the whole province.

SIR H. GOUR'S "POISONOUS" SPEECH.

After a vehement speech of Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Chairman of the organising committee, welcoming the voters, Mr. D. V. Deshmukh set the ball rolling in calling in question the very propriety of getting up a puppet show which lacked all representative character and moved the motion of adjournment of the present conference. Mr. Deshmukh called in question the very credentials of the organizers who posed as representatives of the people and who condemned in season and out of season the sublime achievements of the Swarajists and Non-Co-operators headed by Mahatmaji. He characterised Sir Harisingh's speech as most poisonous and unjustified.

After Mr. Deshmukh's speech several speakers, including Mr. Jathar the Swarajist M. L. C. and Mr. Gadre, Pleader from Khandwa and many others wanted the conference to be adjourned. The speakers categorically brought to notice how the organizers failed to give due notice of the conference to even the local voters.

At last Sir C. M. Chitnavis came to the rescue and said that though the present conference was admittedly not representative the motion for adjournment be put to vote. The motion was put to vote and was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

WORK UP REFORMS.

The regular business of the agenda of the conference was then taken up and a resolution regarding unification of all parties in the Congress concentrating energies to put the national demand to be framed by Congress, requesting representatives in the Council to work transferred subjects by accepting ministerships and fervently appealing Government to dissolve the present council before suspending the reforms in C. P. were taken up.

Discussion is proceeding.

YEOTMAL REPUDIATES ITS AUTHORITY.

YEOTMAL, July 29.

The general meeting of the Yeotmal District Association, held last night has unanimously adopted a resolution repudiating the authority of the so-called Voters' Conference to be held at Nagpur on 30th instant to speak in the name of the voters in the Province and to pass any resolutions purporting to represent their views.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Claude Jacob, Commander-in-Chief and party arrived at Trichinopoly on the evening of Tuesday. His Excellency inspected the parade this morning. He was to leave for Kodaikanal on Wednesday.

His Excellency Sir William Marris and party accompanied by Mr. Cassels, Commissioner, Lucknow Division, paid a visit on the 28th to the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, and the emporium.

The Governor of the United Provinces visited the Government Technical School, Lucknow, on Tuesday

The Governor of Bombay visited the Kirkee Arsenal on Wednesday.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Hindu" understands that Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachariar will be nominated by Government as a member of the Assembly or the Council of State to represent the Madras Government.—A. P.

A Yeotmal message of July 29th says.—The Hon. Sir P. P. Standen, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Berar Draft Land Revenue Code has fixed the 17th August as the first day for the first sitting of the Select Committee.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Kirkee Arsenal on Wednesday.

Madras, July 29.—This evening the Bangalore Indian Hockey Club met the Eversleigh Boys' Club in the semi-finals of the Madras Hockey Tournament and after an interesting encounter beat them by five goals to nil. Play was fast and exciting.—A. P.

Yeotmal, July 30.—Replying to an address of welcome presented to His Excellency Sir Montague Butler by the members of the District Council of Buldana His Excellency remarked that he accepted the address both as a gesture of personal friendliness from individual members and as a token that the people as a whole realised the value of maintaining relations with their Governor.—A. P.

ACT AS A LEVER

ABSTAIN FROM PERDITIOUS APING

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Under auspices of the Anglo-Indian League a meeting of Anglo-Indians was held yesterday evening when Mr. Gandhi delivered an interesting address. Dr. Moreno, who presided, in welcoming Mr. Gandhi, said that Anglo-Indians were pround to be styled as sons of the soil. They had their permanent interests here and by birth and domicile they claimed to be one of the communities in India. They recognised that their future, like their past lay in friendly relationship with the larger communiaies of India. They hoped that some sort of living announcement would be given by Mr. Gandhi through them to the number of people that they represented in order that something worthy and proper might be left as a heritage with them. They would, however, remind Mr. Gandhi that whatever changes might take place in the welfare of India it was the badge of the Anglo-Indian community to be loyal to the Government that was in existence.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi said that he appreciated the viewpoint that the Chairman had placed before them with regard to loyalty. There was a time when he could also say these things about loyalty, but for the past 5 years he had not been speaking of loyalty. He had not even been speaking of disloyalty. It was not that he harboured any disloyalty to anything whatsoever, but he did harbour disloyalty to untruth and all that was evil. Loyalty had ceased to be his creed. He remained loyal to an institution so long as that institution conduced to the growth and welfare of the nation. Immediately he found that instead of being conducive to the growth it impeded it, he held it his bounden duty to be disloyal. He could not say that he was loyal to the present Government; that was to say the existing system. On the contrary he was seeking to destroy the system of Government, which was sapping the manhood of India, its vitality and resources, and which was degrading to those who were in charge of the system and to those who were ground in that system.

THE CHOICE.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi instanced a few occasions on which he had come in contract with Anglo-Indians and gave as his opinion that the Anglo-Indians fought shy to identify themselves with Indians. In this connection Mr. Gandhi reminded Anglo-Indians that whether in South Africa or in Australia or in New Zealand or even in England they would be treated as coloured men. "Will you attempt the impossible or will you be what you should be every inch of you Indians," asked Mr. Gandhi, "If you threw in your lot with the masses of India from whom you have sprung then there is nothing but hope for you, hope for me and hope even for the Government to which you are bound to be loyal as you imagine. Then you become a bridge so that all Englishmen and pure Indians may cross to and fro without either feeling injured or hurt or any degree of inconvenience or discomfort. But if you want to aspire to the heights of Simla—those heights are unattainable—misery will be your lot, and it will be India's lot also. An important community like the Anglo-Indians, brave and resourceful, are going to perdition simply because they would not see their plainest duty in an impossible attempt to ape. I want to suggest to you at this critical period of our national life to make your choice with determination and courage. I do not want you to cut yourselves away from Englishmen. If you cannot possibly live up to a style which is not really natural to us, let us think with the masses for the masses and let us merge ourselves into the masses and act as a lever, so that all can be lifted up, so that we can show to the world a beautiful specimen of Indian humanity in which all races can blend, can mingle, each retaining its special admirable characteristics, each shedding every bit of what is base. That is your privilege if you will exercise that privilege."

INDIANS' DUTY TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

Turning to the question as to what the duty of Indians was by the Anglo-Indians Mr. Gandhi said that if he became the Viceroy of India—which he did not think would ever come to pass—he would give them the choice and give a preference to the minorities so that they might feel that they had not been neglected. The preference on such lines was consistent with the welfare of India. Therefore, he would not flatter them, he would not pamper them, but would give their absolute due and it required that they being the minority should be summoned first and they should have the choice. He had, however, come to the conclusion that if they wanted to do that by legislation they would never become one nation: they would always quarrel and there would be a third party who would be interested in keeping up this quarrel. He would give them all they wanted but nothing by law. So long as they had not been infused with faith in the justice of these majorities they must have this protection by a voluntary pact between them and him." (Applause).

PRESENT OF A PURSE.

A purse was presented to Mr. Gandhi who was cordially cheered as he left the meeting.—A.P.

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

(Continued from previous page.)

profits as before irrespective of whether the cotton excise duty is suspended or reduced or whether the present stocks are cleared, no restoration of the cut is possible? If that is so, then I am afraid that judging by the way in which the cotton industry is being run in Bombay, the operatives will have to wait till Greek Kalends for getting their cut back. Or does the assurance mean that if the industry will get some relief by way of suspension or abolition of the excise duty or the clearance of the present stocks, the cut will be restored? If that is so, why not say that in plain language?"

THE FUTURE.

"What do you propose to do now Mr. Bakhle?" asked the representative.

"This is the position. I am sorry to confess that our Deputation has lost almost all along the line, and our position has been considerably weakened by the millowners' reactionary decisions. We were never convinced of the necessity of the step that the millowners are taking; and now their decisions are even worse than we expected. Under these circumstances it is most difficult for us to approach the men and advise them not to go on strike. At the same time we recognise that a general strike will be a disaster both to the men and the public and that the men have not enough provisions to hold out long. Bearing in mind this stern and grim reality, we approached the millowners and offered them terms which went much more than half way to meet them and in doing so we incurred some grave risk for the sake of reducing the men's sufferings, if they come at all, to the minimum. It is, therefore, all the more sad to say that our efforts went in vain and that the millowners, conscious of their power and organisation, stuck to their guns and refused to solve the problem by compromise. How can we now approach the men and ask them to submit meekly to their masters' ruinous decisions even though we know that it is they who will be hit the hardest if a general strike is declared? For this weakening of our position and for the impending castastrophe that is coming, the millowners and no other are alone responsible. We shall, however, continue to make efforts in other directions which may do something in the direction of alleviating men's miseries. We shall approach Government and the public, request them sympathetically to consider the men's pitiable position and implore them to come to their help. We shall also try to bring home to the operatives the gravity of the present situation and the consequences of a general strike: but beyond that we cannot go."

JIVRAJ BALLO MILLS.

ENTIRELY CLOSED DUE TO TRADE DEPRESSION

The management of Jivraj Baloo Mill had put up a notice at the end of June last informing the operatives that owing to the depression in the cotton trade the mill will be closed on and from the 31st of July. Accordingly a notice was posted on Thursday intimating the workmen that the mill was entirely closed. The mill employed 1200 men who will be thrown out of work owing to the present situation of the mill industry.

NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILL.

STRIKE ENDS.

The 500 weavers of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill who downed tools on Wednesday, resumed work on Thursday. It appeared they struck work as the Weaving Master of the mill told the Head Jobber to inform the operatives that the rate of their turnout would be reduced from 32 pies to 22 pies in order to bring about the rate to the level of the surrounding mills. The weavers, apparently did not agree to the new terms and struck work on Wednesday after tiffin hour. They were, however, assured by the management, subsequently that in view of the proposed reduction by the Millowners' Association by 11½ per cent. the operatives rate would not be modified as intimated before and the strikers returned to their work on Thursday being satisfied with this explanation.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL" AND MILL CRISIS.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

The attitude of the whole press with the exception of the "Indian Daily Mail" is unfavourable to the action taken by the millowners. Mr. K. Natarajan, the new editor of the "Indian Daily Mail", writes an extremely pro-capitalist article in his own paper, the "Indian Social Reformer" while the articles in the "Daily Mail" show that Mr. Natarajan as editor entirely associates himself with the uncompromising attitude of the proprietor, Mr. Petit.

POLICE COMMISSIONER AND MR. JHABVALA.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that in his interview which appeared in "The Chronicle" of Saturday an inaccuracy has crept in. Mr. Jhabvala was not given an actual threat by the Police Commissioner in case trouble arose in the Labour area but was asked by the latter to explain to him the actual prevailing conditions among the workers. Mr. Jhabvala after submitting the whole case was interrogated by the Commissioner if there was a possibility of collective withdrawal of Labour to which the former replied that he and his friends were doing their best to avert the crisis but it was doubtful if the men would tamely submit to any reduction for that would mean starvation for the poor masses. Thereafter, the Commissioner agreed in view of the unhappy economic conditions, the plight of the workers would be bad if they went on strike. Mr. Jhabvala maintained that he and his colleagues were all of the same opinion, he also placed before the Commissioner his own ideas about the threatening contingency which the Commissioner endorsed. The Commissioner remarked thereafter that if a large number of hungry strikers kept out without work the peace of the town woud have to be watched very seriously and he expected leaders of Labour to see that no bloodshed was caused if the men at all laid down their tools. The Commissioner expressed his disapproval of the violent language used by some men at scattered meetings. here he warned Mr. Jhabvala and other Labour leaders to guard themselves so as to avoid all unpleasantings.

MOROCCAN WAR.

RIFFS' DEFENSIVE TACTICS.

POST AT BOUAISSA HOLDS OUT.

PARIS, July 29.

A message from Fez states that the entire front is quiet. The Riffs are apparently adopting a defensive attitude and digging in everywhere. The post at Bouaissa, aided by French artillery and

aeroplanes, continues to hold out though the garrison has been fatigued.

Telegrams from Ceuta emphasise the excellent impression created by Marshal Petain's visit to the Spanish zone and his exchange of views with General Primo de Rivera on the measures being adopted for intensive Franco-Spanish action.—Reuter.

PALESTINE QUESTION.

DISCUSSION IN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. A. B. Swales presided over the Commonwealth Labour Conference to-day, which discussed the question of industrial legislation and the protection of labour in the Mandated Territories, particularly the Palestine question introduced by Mr. David Bengurion of the Palestine Jewish Labour Federation who urged that greatest freedom should be allowed to the Jews to migrate to Palestine.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SAILS FOR S. AMERICA.

CAPE TOWN, July 29.

The Prince of Wales sailed for South America to-day.

The Prince in glorious weather yesterday ascended the Table Mountain to have the last glimpse across the peninsula and the hinterland into the vast distances he had traversed. He lunched with the Earl and Countess of Athlone to-day when the Ministers and prominent local personages were present. The Prince spent a quiet morning when he performed the last little private ceremony of opening a Nurses Memorial. He motored in the afternoon to Simon's Town and went on board the "Repulse" lying with a beflagged Africa Squadron in the False Bay presenting a magnificent sight with the white Africa ships and the blue grey "Repulse" floating on the deep blue waters in the setting of the mountains brilliant with colours of winter flowers. The Prince enormously enjoyed his private stay in the Peninsula, mountaineering, golfing, playing squash racquets and riding with the Cape Hunt.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY BUTLER.

NAGPUR, July 29.

Dewan Bahadur Jiwandas of Jubbulpore, giving evidence to-day in the criminal case in which Yusuf, butler of Mr. Barr, District Judge, Jubbulpore, is being tried at Jubbulpore on a charge of cheating Mr. Barr in respect of Rs. 6,000 said that he did not tell any one before paying Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Barr. He had twice visited Mr. Barr a few days before he paid Rs. 6,000, but he did not mention to Mr. Barr the purchase of horses on those occasions. He handed to Mr. Barr the letter dated 23rd March on 7th April and in that letter he had requested Mr. Barr to purchase horses for him.—A.P.

LEE LOOT.

I. M. S. TO BE MAINTAINED

BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham drew attention to the medical requirements of the Indian Army, British official and non-official residents, civil hospitals and the necessity for securing progress in medical science all over India. Lord Birkenhead stated that he had decided to adopt the recommendations of the Lee Commission for the provision of medical attendance by British medical men for the European services, and pointed out that the Secretary of State will no longer undertake to recruit officers for the medical administration in India, generally or particularly for civil hospitals as such, nor assume responsibility for the medical care of British non-officials resident in India; but the Secretary of State remains responsible for the "Central Subjects," as for instance, central agencies for research, technical training and the promotion of special studies, and also reserved to himself the responsibility as regards legislation for infectious diseases and the regulation of medical qualifications.

Lord Birkenhead added that the statement he was making was necessarily tentative, for the final conclusions could only be reached after a careful balancing of the various interests involved, particularly the claims of local governments to control the provincial medical administration.

I. M. S. TO BE MAINTAINED.

He said that after very careful consideration by the Government of India and himself, it was thought that the Indian Medical Service must be maintained, and that it would essentially be a military service, but its reserve would be secured by lending officers to the civil administration.

The consideration of the number (of officers?) in question indicated that the number of European officers in reserve so lent would be sufficient to provide for the needs of the European services on the lines of the scheme proposed by the Lee Commission. Also, officers whom the Government of India required for central medical subjects would be obtained from the military I. M. S. Lord Birkenhead was inclined to think that it was essential, with a view to attracting recruits of the right class, to reserve for a portion of the army reserve lent to the civil side but not required directly for the medical care of British services, a number of civil appointments, for instance, the research or professional appointments of the standards of all for which the Secretary of State continued to recruit officers and for the civil medical needs of the Administrations remaining directly under the Government of India and for the Political Department.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ANDHRA NOMINATES ARABINDO GHOSE.

MADRAS, July 29.

The Andhra Congress Committee has nominated Babu Arabindo Ghose for the presidentship of the Cawnpore session of the Indan National Congress.—A. P.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press of India have issued the following correction:—

"A recent Ahmedabad message on the question of holding a provincial conference that came up before the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee should read: "There was unanimity of opinion that there was no necessity for holding the Conference at present.

TARAKESHWAR SHRINE STATE.

MAHANT TO GIVE DELIVERY TO RECEIVER.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Newbould and Mr. Justice Graham disposed of the rule issued on behalf of the Mahant of Tarakeshwar for the stay of delivery of possession to the newly appointed receiver. In 1922 a suit was brought by some members of public against the Mahant for a declaration that all properties of the shrine were endowed properties and for the removal of the Mahant. During the pendency of the suit the Satyagraha movement commenced at Tarakeshwar and the temple came under the control of the Congress Party. The Mahant afterwards entered into a compromise with the Congress Party and a compromise application was filed which was rejected by the District Judge of Hughly and a Receiver was appointed. Against that order the Mahant preferred an appeal and obtained the present rule. Their Lordships discharged the rule as in their opinion retention of the estate by the receiver would be conducive to peace.—A.P.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. MACDONALD'S DENUNCIATION.

REDUCTION MOTION LOST.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Commons, to-day, in the course of a debate on Naval Estimates. Mr. J. C. Davidson, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty stated that the battleship "Nelson" would be completed at the end of the year. The battleship "Rodney" in April 1927, two cruisers in May 1927, three probably in October 1927 and mine-layers and destroyers in June 1926 (?) The complete cost of the new ships would be £58,000,000.

MR. MACDONALD'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved a reduction of vote, and denounced this expenditure. He declared that there was no possibility of development of the political situation in the next decade which would make war necessary or inevitable. Nobody would say that America and Japan were possible enemies, and as far as France was concerned the problem was primarily aerial. There should be no new building at present by any Government actively engaged in promoting Disarmament Conferences.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was no menace to Europe justifying this programme. He asked whether there was any menace to our trade routes in the Pacific justifying this burden. Could the Government conceive of any peril in the Pacific during the next decade where the United States would not be far more involved than we and on the same side?

NECESSARY PROGRAMME FOR SOLID DEFENCE.

Mr. Churchill declared that the Admiralty made most extreme efforts to reduce the charge on the Exchequer. The programme finally proposed by the Admiralty and accepted by Government was no more than any reasonable man would consider necessary for a sober but solid defence of our permanent naval position. The only menace was that our Fleet was wearing out.

Mr. Churchill added that the Admiralty was determined that there should be administrative economies. The programme only did what was necessary to maintain the British Fleet at one-power standard.

Mr. Snowden strongly attacked the Admiralty, and said he did not attach importance to any promise of the Admiralty to effect considerable reductions or to all its tales about replacements. The undisguised fact of this matter was an increase in the strength of the Navy. The alternative was the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Bridgeman, replying on the debate, said that our need for cruisers was far greater than that of any of the other countries because of our widespread Empire. Our present cruiser strength was 48—the lowest since 1889. The lesson of the Falkland Islands shewed the necessity for speed and strength of cruiser armament. Mr. Bridgeman quoted figures to shew Britain's considerable disadvantage in 1929 compared with the United States, Japan and France, if we did not lay down cruisers. He insisted on the need for an adequate Navy not as a weapon of offence but as a policy of insurance. Other countries were also probably doing likewise.

QUOTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Mr. Bridgeman quoted figures to show that out of 329 warships of different kinds laid down by the five great maritime Powers since the war, our share was only eleven, including two Australian cruisers. The question of employment was not the first consideration, but the programme would mean a disbursement of £45,000,000 in wages alone. The only wise course for Britain, as long as other countries were armed, was to pursue a steady policy of replacement as ships were rendered obsolete and to be always ready to consider general proposition of disarmament consistent with the security of the Empire.

Mr. MacDonald's motion was rejected by 267 votes to 140.—Reuter.

NAVAL PROGRAMME.

AMENDMENT IN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Mr. Baldwin's statement on the Naval programme of July 23rd must be amended inasmuch as the annual construction of nine destroyers would begin in 1927-28 and not in 1926-27.—Reuter.

CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL.

ASSAULT ON LIBERTY OF PRESS.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILL URGED.

The Committee of the Journalists' Association of India has addressed to the Government of India the following representation regarding the Contempt of Courts Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

The Journalists' Association of India desires to submit its emphatic protest against the proposal to enact the new Contempt of Courts Bill which was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly in February last and has now been circulated for opinion.

2. In the first place no necessity whatever has been made out for the Indian Legislature proceeding to deal with a class of offences which have been deemed to be specially within the inherent powers of H. M's High Courts established in India by Letters Patent. The fact that there are three Courts of Judicial Commissioners in Oudh, Sindh and C.P. which have not attained the status of High Courts nor obtained their Letters Patent, cannot of itself furnish the ground for an interference with the inherent powers of His Majesty's Judges, whatever they may be, throughout British India. The power and authority to deal with Contempts of Court in the said three small provinces may surely await the evolution of these courts int High Courts in a few years to come, or may easily be provided for by declarin them to be Superior Courts of Record.

3. The only other ostensible reason assigned for introducing the present Bill is that there has been a conflict of decisions as to the powers of the High Courts to deal with contempts committed in regard to proceedings in Courts subordinate to such High Courts. So far as this conflict is concerned, an examination of the cases in question will show that we have had nothing more than mere *obiter dicta* and no case has really arisen which makes it necessary for the Legislature to intervene and settle the law in the sweeping manner now proposed.

4. The Association therefore feels that the reasons assigned for introducing the present Bill are merely pretexts availed of for the purpose of declaring and defining a new class of offences and punishment which, so far as the Press and the Public of India are concerned, is bound to act disastrously on the liberties of free speech and opinion which are *so essential* to the citizen in this land.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

5. The Bill now under discussion goes far beyond the strictly limited purposes which are set out in the statement of Objects and Reasons. It seeks to define the offence comprised under Contempt of Court and provide for their summary punishment in a manner which is subversive of the principles of full and fair trial of an accused by an impartial tribunal of a judge and jury and which places the liberties of the subject at the mercy of the meanest magistrate or quasi-judicial officer in a petty town or village. It is, indeed, an irony of fate and a symptom of the arbitrary and reactionary tendencies of the present Goxernment of India that "a venerable and uncontrolled jurisdiction" which has by a series of judicial decisions been rendered practically obsolete in England and in the Dominions, except on occasions when there is an imminence of prejudice to the administration of justice in a case actually under trial, should be sought to be revived in all its repressive splendour at this time in India.

6. The origin of the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts in contempt matters in the United Kingdom is, no doubt, involved in obscurity, but there is no doubt that the active exercise of this jurisdiction by His Majesty's Courts on the 17th and 18th centuries is traceable to the reversion to them of the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber of the Tudor and Stuart days when that notorious constitution was abolished. The jurisdiction itself is in its nature, as has been repeatedly pointed out, wholly arbitrary and uncontrolled and the attempt to define and declare this jurisdiction as proposed in this Bill can only be considered as a deliberate attempt at a new repressive legislation—because it is a jurisdiction which enables judge to commit to prison a subject of the King without the verdict of the jury and without an appeal and to fine him either as an additional or substitutional punishment. Where public opinion is powerless to act as an effective force to control the judiciary, it is obvious that the danger such summary powers is increased enormously.

REVIVING OBSOLETE JURISDICTION.

7. The technical rigour of the Common Law in England, therefore, has long since been wholly modified by the course of judicial decisions and many distinguished judges have declared the necessity for the most sparing use of these ancient and vague powers. Sir George Jessel in a judgment in 1876 (46 L.J Ch. 375) says:—"This jurisdiction of committing for contempts, being practically arbitrary and unlimited, should be most zealously and carefully utilised and exercised, if I may say so, with the greatest reluctance and the greatest anxiety on the part of judges to see whether there is no other mode which is not open to the objection of arbitrations and to which can be brought to bear upon the subject." —The course of decisions of the highest courts in England has, moreover, clearly established the propositions that the power to summarily to punish *brevi manu* contempts of himself possessed by a Judge, should be used and only in cases where the libel or insult involved was actually calculated to obstruct or interfere with the course of justice or the due administration of law in a matter actually pending judicial delemination before the said judge. As Lord Justice Bowen declared in Helmore vs Smith (35 Ch. D 449):—"The object of the discipline enforced by the court in case of contempt of court is not to vindicate the dignity of the court or the person of the judge, but to prevent undue interference with the administration of justice".

8. It is, therefore, well-settled law in England that the power to commit for contempt "ought not to be used for the vindication of a judge as a person. He must resort to an action for libel or criminal information. Committal for contempt is a weapon to be used sparingly and always with reference to the interests of the administration of justice. Hence, when a trial has taken place and the case is over, the Judge or the jury are given over to criticism.....Committals for contempt of court by 'scandalizing the court' have become obsolete in this country. Courts are satisfied to leave to public opinion attacks or comments derogatory or scandalous to them." (Macleod vs. St. Aubyn. 1899; Appeal Cases A. C.; at p. 56 where all the earlier authorities are collected.) Yet, it is this wholly obsolete jurisdiction that is sought to be revived in this country under cover of the sweeping definition of contempt enunciated in clause 2 of the Bill.

PERIL TO PRESS.

9. The attempt made in the proposed Bill to define and limit the **powers of courts** in punishing contempts of courts, is, in the opinion of this Association, in spirit and intent, opposed to the law of contempts as it is administered by His Majesty's Courts in England. Section 2 of the proposed Bill classifies contempts in two categories, viz., those relating to interference or obstruction in the administration of justice in courts, and secondly those which bring or attempt to bring into contempt, or lower or attempt to lower the authority of His Majesty's Courts or of any court subordinate thereto. The second category obviously widens the scope of contempts far beyond the limits which even the more or less obsolete jurisdiction as to "scandalising the court" confers on His Majesty's Courts in England. Section 3 of the Bill invests the Superior Court with the power of summary and arbitrary punishment of offences committed as to itself or towards courts subordinate to it. We shall first deal with the second category of cases, for, as pointed out above, it is they that constitute the revival of a repressive jurisdiction already obsolete in England. The only cases that have been decided subsequent to 1899 which might be deemed to slightly vary the law as stated above are Rex vs. Gray (1900) 2QQ. B 36; and Orr vs. Davis (1906) 1 K.B 49 But a perusal of the cases will clearly show that although the offence dealt with in each case was no doubt that of scandalising the judge or the court, in both cases action was taken because the attacks proceeded in reference to cases specifically under trial by judges and not on the ground of any general attack on the court or the Judge which, to use the words of the section, "lowered or attempted to lower the authority" of a subordinate or superior court. The basis of this distinction is not that scandalous attacks or comments lowering the authority of courts should go scot-free, but that such comments or attacks in so far as they did not actually obstruct or interfere with the administration of justice in any specific case ought to be dealt with by specific indictment and prosecution of, the delinqent under the ordinary law of libel by the ordinary forms of trial by another judge and ought not to be dealt with by arbitrary and summary process of attachment and imprisonment by the concerned judge himself or his superiors who thereby constituted themselves as prosecutor and judge at the same time. Yet, the section in the proposed Bill seeks to confer this jurisdiction on Judges in this country in respect of any comment or attack on any of the numerous army of officers in India who may be technically defined as "courts" in innumerable enactments, while the words "to bring into contempt" and and "attempt to lower" the authority of such courts, are so vague and undefined as to be a serious peril to all who would discharge their duties of public criticism, or exercise their right of free opinion and free speech in this country.

10. Even in England the use of this summary power has been too often influenced by the language used towards the person of judge. In the case of Rex vs. Gray, the 1900 Appeal Case referred to above, though the Lord Chief Justice purported to deal with it as a comment made in reference to a case before the Judge in question, yet as a distinguished writer in the "Law Quarterly Review" pointed out at the time, it was manifest "when the report of the case is read that the *gravamen* of the offence in the minds of the Judges was the vulgar personal attack on the Judge." It is this danger of personal bias which is so much the greater in this country that makes the second category of contempt offences defined in Section 2 of the Bill such an obvious peril to the Press in India.

11. An exhaustiee examination of all the authorities under the English law on the subject has been made by the distinguished lawyer above mentioned in 16 "Law Quarterly Review" (296) and the writer points out:—"The above cases sum up all the authority which can be marshalled to suggest that scandalising the court is punishable as contempt. It is to be observed that not one is a decision to the effect that conduct unaccompanied by circumstances showing an interference with the administration of the law in an actual case pending in the courts can be punished as contempt. Not only is there a lack of authority for any such conclusion, bur it will be seen that in recent times the authorities to the contrary are both numerous and overwhelming."

GRATUITOUS AND REACTIONARY.

In this state of the law in England, it is wholly gratuitous and reactionary on the part of the Government of India to revive this obsolete jurisdiction not only for the High Courts in India who could safely be trusted not to exercise the same (except under extreme necessity) even though it technically rested in them, but to confer such jurisdiction in respect of all the subordinate courts where no such jurisdiction, so far as decisions and text books on English law went, seems to exist. We have not been able to come across any case in which the mere scandalising of a subordinate court that had no reference to any pending case and therefore did not constitute an obstruction to the cause of justice, was treated as a contempt and dealt with by summary process. The persons libelled in that manner were apparently left all along to their ordinary remedies at Common law.

12. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that inasmuch as in England contempts of court are indictable as misdemeanours at Common Law, the Indian Penal Code should be widened so as to provide for prosecutions for contempt of courts other than those already dealt with under Section 480 C.P.C. 228 P.P.C. and a few other sections. But this statement merely begs the question. The whole point is what is the contempt that constitutes the offence, whether the offence, when committed, should be dealt with by way of indictment or by way of summary commitment is another question. Where a contempt can be summarily dealt with, it follows in England that it can also be dealt with by way of indictment. The matter is one of procedure and fair trial and there is nothing to prevent the High Courts in India from framing rules for dealing with contempts in the manner of indictments triable by other judges in preference to direct commitments by the judges concerned. We do not think any fresh legislative authority is required for this purpose and that if the Government of India merely propose to restrict the discretion of High Courts in dealing with admitted contempts summarily or by way of information and if the High Courts agree to have all contempts regularly tried as cases, there would be any ground for complaint. But this is different from saying that the offence of contempt should be enlarged so as to include not merely specific cases of deliberate obstruction or interference with the cause of justice when a case is under trial, but also any kind of libel or objectionable or unpalatable criticism of Judges, generally or otherwise. This is exactly what the Bill proposes to do, but what is wholly unsupported either by the laws of England or India as they stand at present or by the circumstances and conditions under which subordinate judiciary in this country are allowed to administer justice with so little effective public opinion to guard them against vagaries and errors.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILL URGED.

13. In the face of these sweeping provisions of substantive law contained in the Bill, its provisions dealing with procedure and punishment are wholly secondary and such restrictions of existing powers of courts as are referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are wholly trivial and illusory. We, however, think that even the rule-making power conferred upon the High Courts for prescribing the procedure before itself and before subordinate courts in contempt cases, can hardly avail to take the place of the discretion and judgment now vested in them under their inherent powers, as to taking cognisance of contempts which has enabled His Majesty's courts to adjust this ancient law of contempt to the requirement of modern jurisprudence from time to time. The laying down in wide and sweeping terms of definitions as to the nature of the offence can only indefinitely widen the scope of punitive action which, in consequence of such law, they will become practically bound to take. We, therefore, are clearly of opinion that it is unwise of the Government of India to ask the Indian Legislative Assembly to tinker with the law as to contempts of courts whose delicate and just administration should so largely depend on the discretion, dignity and judgment of the Judges of his Majesty's Courts in India. The attempt to do so must necessarily fetter the hands of Judges and produce a state of law in which the rights of the Press and the public in criticising and maintaining the standards of public justice will be wholly undermined and placed at the mercy of courts and judges whose decisions the High Courts will be powerless to deal with in a discretionary way, should the present Bill become law.

14. In conclusion, the Association submits that having regard to these objectionable and reactionary features of the Bill, the Government of India should drop the proposed legislation.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

AGA SAFDAR ON MODERATE MENTALITY.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S HOPE OF UNITED WORK.

REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of M. Aga Safdar and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	AGA SAFDAR'S REPLIES.	MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S REPLIES
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	No.	The creed is simple and satisfactory; but the four annas franchise must be restored. I am opposed to any other change in the creed.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes.	Well, I would not mind the alternative franchise; but the money contribution should not exceed four annas.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	Yes.	Yes.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	Inside the Council, obstruction as a rule, but co-operation so far as compatible with the self-respect of the country. Outside the Council preparing the country for non-payment of taxes.	The programme of the Swarajya Party; any change in it must be towards preparation for non-payment of taxes.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	Certainly not	Yes; we can wrench Swarajya from their unwilling hands; but constitutional methods, according to me, include refusal of supplies by the Councils and the non-payment of taxes by the people.
(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	Direct action is only civil disobedience in any form or shape. Yes, I shall vote for contesting elections to Legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes.	See the last answer. I will certainly recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the Legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes, in fact any other programme now would be futile waste of time.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	I have given up the use of the Foreign cloth since Congress resolved it.	I wear Khadi alone.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	No.	No.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	Yes. I do advocate a persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances. India is in honour bound to lose all faith in the Government and none should become a party to the present administration by voting for supplies.	(i) Boycott of British Empire goods. (ii) All Municipalities, Local Boards and Panchayets should be requested formally to adopt resolutions of condemnation. (iii) Refusal of supplies.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	I have not carefully studied the Bill and have no faith in such memorials. I could, therefore, not wait till October 1926, for the recommendation as suggested.	
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	I should not doubt their *bona fides*.	No; they might be more active than they are.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	I find the two mentalities poles asunder and have grave doubts as to their ever joining for a united action. AGA SAFDAR.	No; although the adjustment is extremely difficult if the Independents and Liberals agree to some effective form of direct action in order to enforce the national will on the bureaucracy united work is possible. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAJPUTANA RAILWAY TRAIN DETENTION.

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai (Bulsar) and "Pro Bono Railwayman" (Ahmedabad), referring to the alleged detention of a train at Ajmer to enable the General Traffic Manager to attend a dance and to a rejoinder by "New Recruit," point out that "New Recruit" does not deny the detention and they ask him whether during the detention there was a dance and whether the Manager attended it.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. M. S. Dikshit (Bombay) complains that the residents of Vile Parle are much inconvenienced by the absence of a sufficient number of fast trains stopping at that station in the mornings and evenings, and suggests that the train leaving Borivli at 9-6 a.m. should stop at Vire Parle.

SIKH SATYAGRAHIS.

Mr Dayaram Parsram Mirchandani (Bombay) says that the unnecessary and humiliating conditions put forward for the release of Sikh Satyagrahis only prove that the prestive-ridden bureaucracy has yet to learn to do things gracefully.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. R. J. Thatte (Nandurbar) says that if the Hindus and Muslims seek to bring about complete unity and organisation among their respective communities without offending each other's religious susceptibilities, the unity and corporate spirit thus fostered will not fail to unite the communities themselves.

A POINT OF PROPRIETY.

Mr. Terence Nunes (Bombay) says that if it is improper for a Cabinet Minister to discuss in the press current politics, it is equally improper for the President of the Corporation to preside at public meetings held for the purpose of discussing questions which are to be deliberated upon by the Corporation.

AN INVITATION TO CORPORATORS.

Mr. N. G. Agarkar (Dadar) says that the streets in Kumbharwada, Dadar, are most filthy and have spread illness through out the locality and invites the many Corporators at Dadar to take a sanitary round in these parts.

NUISANCE NEAR A TEMPLE.

Mr. V. M. Clerk (Chowpatty) complains that the numerous visitors to the Babulnath Temple during this sacred month of Shravan have to pass, at the very footsteps of the temple, stenchy heaps of rotten leaf-dishes with remnants of food. He requests the temple authorities to stop the nuisance.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Mr. S. S. Kekre, referring to the habit of a local contemporary of discrediting our patriots, says to it, "Cease fighting against the inevitable. Respect others even as you wish they should respect you."

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

Mr. L. M. Doshi (Bombay) says that the Railway Advisory Committee, not being an Executive body, cannot be relied upon to redress all railway grievances, and that the aggrieved must assert themselves in all possible ways against the high-handedness of railway authorities.

UNSANITARY MALAD.

"Vox Populi" (Malad) complains that a spot very near the Malad Station is chosen to throw all the refuse of the town with a filthy pond just opposite and a road cutting between the two, so that the passers by cannot escape the foul air of the filth and fen.

DHAR STATE.

"Observer" (Dhar) complains that students of a certain community, not backward, in the Dhar State are treated preferentially being given scholarships even of Rs. 75 per month though the students are not the best among the candidates.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION

DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Thursday evening, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Dr. Viegas proposed:

"That a supplementary Intermediate M. B., B.S., examination, commencing on the first Monday in September 1925, be held this year only."

Dr. Viegas explained that the examination moved the proposition for the benefit of the act of students belonging to the old curriculum who would thereby save one term. Moreover if the proposition was carried those students would be able to appear for the final M.B., B.S., examination in December 1927 instead of in April 1928 if the supplementary examination was not held. By accepting this they would not be upsetting any course of studies in the College or in the Hospital but what was more important, the University also would not be put to any loss.

Principal Covernton and Dr. Ranina spoke against the proposition stating that it might give rise to similar concessions being claimed in future.

Captain Bhatia and several other members supported Dr. Viegas's proposition, which was declared carried.

FRITTERING AWAY UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Consideration was next given to Principal Covernton's proposition regarding the terms and conditions for the appointment of a fulltime salaried secretary to the School Leaving Examination Board. The proposition called for a great amount of discussion Dr. Viegas leading the attack. Dr. Viegas began with characterizing the general work of the Senate in the creation of new posts as quite unbusinesslike and only calculated to fritter away the resources of the Univerity which were very scanty. He did not see the necessity of a high-salaried officer as proposed in the proposition to do the work that was already being done and done quite efficiently by five Government Inspectors of Schools and their staff of assistants. He did not understand the wisdom or otherwise of embarking upon such costly schemes, when the affairs of the University were, so to speak, in a melting pot as they did not know what would be the recommendations of the University Reforms Committee, which would be shortly published. He thought the proposition a most startling one and hoped it would be better to send the whole question of the appointment of the Secretary back to the Syndicate. The President, however, pointed out to Dr. Viegas that he could do so as that was the question under discussion. Dr. Viegas was followed by several other members and eventually Principal Covernton's proposition was carried.

The proposition ran as follows:

"That the Secretary to the School Leaving Examination Board should be a graduate of a University and must have experience of teaching or of inspection and that his salary be Rs. 750-50-950-50-1,200; that he be appointed for a term of five years, renewable for a second term of five years on the scale proposed above and that, if continued for a third period, to remain on a salary of Rs. 1,200, the first year of his service being on probation."

('N. B.'—With reference to this item, the attention of members is drawn to regulation 5 of the regulations relating to the constitution and functions of the School Leaving Examination Board which reads as follows:—

"The Board shall appoint a full-time salaried Secretary. The terms and conditions of the appointment shall be determined by the Senate and the appointment shall be made by the Board with the approval of the Senate. The duties of the Secretary shall include the Inspection of such Schools as the Board may direct.")

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT

The application from the Principal, St. Joseph's Convent, Panchgani for affiliation of a second grade Arts' College for girls then came up for consideration.

The minutes of three members of the Syndicate on the Report of the Local Inquiry Committee stated:—

"The College will be no more than a Collegiate High School or two classes superimposed on the existing High School. It uses class rooms and dormitories in the same building and the two departments are more practically the same staff. The number of pupils expected is very small.

The academic qualifications of the staff are not explicitly stated. At any rate only two teachers are graduates; the French teacher's 'Brevet Superieur' appears to be normal or training school certificate for elementary teachers.

The Science equipment appeared to me meagre in the extreme both as regards apparatus, working tables and fittings and would not do credit to a High School.

We have not yet affiliated any institution that is not situated and conducted apart from any High School managed by the same authority."

(Sd/-) A. L. COVERNTON.

The staff is not adequate even for a High School and I agree with Mr. Covernton in his views."

(Sd/-) P. A. WADIA.

"I entirely agree with Mr. Covernton having myself visited the institution with him."

(Sd/-) P. LORY.

In view of the above report Principal Covernton moved that "the Senate records its opinion that the application from the Principal, St. Joseph's Convent, Panchgani for affiliation of a second grade Arts' College be not granted".

"INSULT TO SENATE."

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the Syndicate be requested to inform the applicant of the minimum requirements that they considered necessary for recommending the affiliation of the institution to the University.

Dr. Viegas, in moving the amendment, wanted to know whether individual members of the Syndicate had a right to inspect a school of their own accord and wanted to know what *locus standi* the members that submitted the report had. It was an insult to the Senate, Dr. Viegas added that the report of the three gentlemen who inspected the School of their own accord, should be foisted upon the Senate in the name of the Syndicate. He, therefore, requested that the question be referred back to the syndicate.

Principal Bhate opposed Principal Covernton's proposition.

Principal Kanitkar said that it was impossible for any one to assert that one's opinion was absolutely correct. That was applicable to Principal Covernton, to himself and even to Father Blatter who accompanied them on inspection tour. When he inspected the institution in company with Father Blatter he did not find any such glaring defects as pointed out in the minute of Mr. Covernton. No doubt the teaching staff had to be strengthened, but the directors of the institution had gladly accepted their suggestion. There were many colleges which had sprung from secondary schools and he had no shame in admitting that he belonged to one such College. He did not see why the St. Joseph's Convent be not allowed the same facilities to develope into a College for women and he, therefore, proposed that the matter be referred to a Select Committee, along with the report of three gentlemen.

Principal Sohani agreed with Dr. Viegas that it was unfair to pass off the report of individual members as the report of the syndicate.

MR. COVERNTON'S IGNORANCE.

Father Blatter said that he was one of the members of the Local Inquiry Committee and was sure that he had spent more time in inspecting the institution than Mr. Covernton had possibly done and from the report, it appeared to him that Mr. Covernton had some misconceptions about the institution, due probably to Mr. Covernton's brief inspection. With regard to lack of equipment, Father Blatter stated that the affiliation was granted to institutions on the fulfilment of certain condition laid down by the Senate. A reasonable time was generally granted to carry out the conditions. But, an exception was sought to be made in the case of this particular institution. Referring to the lack of efficient apparatus Fr. Blatter pointed out that the order for the same was placed by a science professor in February and it was no fault of the institution if the apparatus did not arrive in time from Europe. To have a High School and a College in the same building —a defect referred to by Mr. Covernton was not peculiar to St. Joseph's Convent. In Bombay they had Elphinstone High School and Government Secondary Training College in the same building and the fact was both were government institution. Continuing Fr. Blatter stated that Mr. Covernton showed—when he stated that the diploma of Brevet Superieure was equivalent to training school certificate. It corresponded to M.A. examination of the Indian Universities.

A FRESH APPLICATION.

At this stage, Sir Lalubhai Shah moved that Mr. Covernton's proposition be rejected and the Principal of the Convent be asked to submit a fresh application for affiliation.

Mr. Covernton, claiming the right of reply to his critics, the Senate adjourned till to-day (Friday) 5-45 p.m. on the motion of Dr. Viegas.

CHEMISTRY BOARD OF STUDIES.

Prof. R. N. Bhagwat was elected to the Chemistry Board of studies in the place of Dr. Meldrum going to England.

ABOLISH EXCISE DUTY..

(Continued from page 9)

working hours in othe rcountries. He thought if general relief could be got from reduced taxation, he would not oppose the removal of excise duty. His conclusions were that he sympathised with the resolution and considered it all to the good to publish the facts about depression in mill industry, but he was not satisfied that everything was done to help the industry and he saw no harm in drawing Government's attention to the state of affairs.

REVISE MESTON SETTLEMENT.

Mr. J. A. Kay asked why Government were putting excise duty on cotton industry only and not on others industries. Bombay paid more income-tax than any other province and they should have a revision of the Meston Settlement. While the presidency had got only 22 lakhs from the Government of India they had paid in the way of Excise duty etc. 423 lakhs. The industry was carrying today stock worth 8 crores. The cause of it was unfair competition, dumping and unfair labour conditions in China and Japan. The other causes were heavy imperial and local taxation. Millowners had explored every ground before coming to the reduction of wages. They had also discussed the question of Excise duty and short time. The Excise duty must be removed and that had been agreed upon by almost everyone. The majority of Bombay mills were losing money and the tax they were paying was a tax on capital and not on profits. He then referred to the unfair labour competition of Japan which was not bound by any international regulations. There children and women were working in two shifts night and day and it was unfair to India. It was not a case of badly managed mills alone losing even the best managed concerns were losing now.

QUESTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said that conditions prevalent in Bombay were not the same as in Bengal for while in Bengal jute mills and tea were making huge profits it was not the case in Bombay. There was no other country in the world where the excise duty existed. In India the textile industry was the only industry which was in the hands of Indians and it ought to receive Government's sympathetic consideration about world conditions other countries were importing raw materials and making cloth which was not the case in India. India imported 72 crores worth of cloth, while she manufactured 56 crores worth of cloth and what was the use of short time in mills? It was not to the credit of Government that their trade should be taken away by Japan. It was not a question of management, but a question of Self-Government. They were being driven out of South Africa. He combatted the short time argument and said if they worked less Lancashire would take possession of the Indian market. True, Lancashire was selling at a loss, but every country had to do it to keep a particular market. He then referred to the series of splendid articles which appeared in "Chronicle" about Japanese Competition. The depreciation in the Japanese currency meant on advantage of 18 per cent to them. About the currency question he said there were likely to be honest differences in Bombay between Indian and English merchants on the question but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce agreed with the Indian point of view in that regard.

SWARAJ PARTY'S POSITION.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker said the Swaraj Party stood midway between Capital and Labour and they took both by hand and supported them. He congratulated both Mr. Bole as well as the Millowners' Association on the fact that Labour had now got the right to be heard before the Millowners could arrive at a decision. Six months ago when Pandit Motilal Nehru supported a motion for the reduction of Excise duty it was then said that the Swaraj Party had entered into an alliance with the Capitalists and many charges of corruption were then made against the party. The present situation in Bombay was an indication of Pandit Nehru's attitude, and showed that he had a vision of what was going to happen six months after. The situation in Bombay was that the mill workers had their wages reduced by 11½ per cent. and he had read from Mr. Wadia's speech that the owners had justification for that step. But, he asked whether the owners had made retrenchment in every other direction before cutting down the wages of the workers. It was said that the profession of mill agents, secretaries and treasurers has the best paid in the world. Had they considered whether they could retrench there? Had they retrenched in the pay of the higher paid staff before cutting down the pay of the workmen? The claim of Indians was that they wanted the Indian Government to behave towards Indian industries as the British Government were behaving towards their own industries. Government must remain alien under the present conditions. But, the question was whether the Government of India were behaving towards Indian industries as British Government were behaving towards British Government. He thought that they were not treating Indian industries as they ought to. It was their duty to remove the duty immediately, as the loss would be only 80 lakhs and what was 80 lakhs after all when the interests of such a large section were concerned? He then referred to the Currency and Exchange questions and hoped Labour and Capital would treat each other with confidence and consideration.

GOVERNMENT PROFITEERING.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said Mr. Grantham had said he would prefer revision of the Weston Settlement to Excise duty being removed. If it was injustice to have Excise duty then it must go. About worldwide competition, he said even now Japan was sending cloth to India. Japan had almost doubled her looms during the last few years he said, and only recently the Australian Government had protected itself against Japan by increasing duties and certainly the Indian Government also could give them protection. About the mills at Cawnpore etc., they must remember they had a market of their own and they had the advantage of railway freights over Bombay. If Mills did not make profit the mill-owners did not get any commission and they were in the same position with the shareholders. As for retrenchments in the higher staff's wages, they would remember that they had got an increase of only about 45 per cent. during the last 14 years and there was after all only 500 Lancashire men in Bombay. The Government of India were getting 210 lakhs out of the mill industry yearly, and he thought they were merely profiteering at the expense of the mills in Bombay.

APPROACH TARIFF BOARD

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said there were three portions concerned in the discussion the mill owners, labour and the India Government. He deprecated strong language of the type used last Saturday by the chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber. He had said the Excise Duty was unjust in conception, iniquitous in operation, economically injurious and morally indefensible. Millowners might as well ask to be saved from their friends. He said it was possible to ignore such arguments and even to treat them with contempt. Millowners had not ascribed their trouble even in their memorial to Government to the Exchange policy and he thought picturesque epithets did not help deliberation, for which sober language was required. Out of the loss of the mill industry the share of Bombay citizens amounted to 10 crores. The people of Calcutta who could see the position in Bombay more clearly ascribed the depression to overproduction, mismanagement in mills lack of unity. Excise duty and Japanese competition. About exchange, he said they might impute stupidity to Government but not dishonesty or moral depravity. The price of cotton represented only 60 per cent. of the price of piecegoods. The ryot was, therefore, getting now 11 annas as against 5 before and the cost of manufacture was seven annas as against four and millowners had to explain why they were not working at a profit. The figures he had quoted showed that the millowners had a margin of 20 crores as against 7 crores. The millowners had not put forward their case with great strength of detail as ought to have been done. They ought to have had a more complete organisation than they had at present. The bogey about Japanese dumping helped by their Government was already denied. He suggested that the mills should have a better organisation for publishing facts about the industry. Even the best managed mills were making losses to-day, and he assured the Council that if there was breaking of company regulations about agency commission, etc. by mills, Government would put down the practice. The abolition of excise duty would not help the mills. It would only be a palliative to cut the reduction of their loss. So also about labour. If a cut of 11½ per cent was made it would only represent one per cent. of the total outturn of cloth. That was also a minor palliative. "Should we welcome the imports or not?" And any view was possible on this question. But, it was not possible to levy higher duties on Japanese imports owing to treaty obligations. He suggested Imperial Preference, which he admitted was not popular with them. He asked the owners to approach the Tariff Board for an enquiry. He was glad that both Labour and Capital were agreed on the present position, which he thought was a very good sign for all concerned.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS.

Mr. G. I. Patel said he supported the motion on behalf of the Ahmedabad Millowners. Mr. Grantham had mentioned overproduction, but European travellers of the 17th century stated India clothed India and also a great part of the China and Japan with fineries. He quoted figures and said India imported cloth in the last year work 83 crores, while in previous years it imported 60 crores and Indian mills produced cloth worth 59 crores. Hence there was room to expand the industry. Replying to Mr. Lawrence, he said if one had to pay £100 sterling he did not pay Rs. 1,500, but as one shilling six pence exchange about Rs. 1,300. Thus there was a bounty of 13 per cent to importers when they paid 3½ Excise duty on production. Regarding Excise duty, he asked Mr. Lawrence why Lord Hardinge in 1916 declared it to be wrong also Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Basil Blackett Sir Charles Innes admitted it to be wrong. Even Sir George Lloyd declared so in 1925 at the Bombay Dinner in London, while Sir Manekji Dadabhai condemned it. In face of such clear opinions, he said, Mr. Lawrence's position was anomalous.

MOTION CARRIED.

Sir Maurice Hayward after congratulating the House on the high tone of speeches said, he sympathised with both Labour and Capital at the present juncture and it would be the duty of Government to send a full copy of the proceedings to the Government of India for their sympathic consideration. They would ask Government to take into urgent consideration the crisis in Bombay.

The motion was carried unanimously and the House then adjourned.

The Council after again meeting, passed the second reading of the Totalisator Bill and referred it to a select committee for report.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 8.)

tests. Calcutta is not the place that will allow him to proceed rapidly with his artistic experiments. He has only to glance at the street architecture on the main streets to realise at once the magnitude and difficulties of his task. The recent strictures by the "Englishman" on the architectural outrages in Calcutta are not in the least exagerated. The increasing horror of "imposing" structures will not be mitigated unless he is prepared to fight the battle in all directions. His newly established school, the chances he secures for educative publicity will have to be supplemented by a determined campaign against reactionary imilding and speculative "interests." Calcutta lost a good deal when, despite its reputed artistic inclinations, it passively accepted the Victoria Memorial. The preoccupation hitherto of its art students with painting has certainly not regained for it any compensation. Mr. Vadnerkar's determined fight may acquire that compensation.

The Wonderful Land.

An English friend, of great influence and eminence, from South Africa, has expressed the following in a letter addressed to the present writer:—"I constantly think of India. I have left more of my heart there than I thought possible. It is a wonderful land. By comparison South Africa seems to me empty and superficial. If I were a free man I should return to-morrow and try to learn more of the Indian people and their country." Needless to assure the reader that the correspondent has been watching with intense interest the progressive history of Indian art.

Two Great Methods.

Mr. Edmund Dulac whose work has not infrequently been admired here and imitated, naturally with discouraging results, recently expressed his opinion on what he would term the two great methods of, art, the subjective and the objective. The objective is the method with which Europe is most familiar. The subjective method is "the more ancient, the more widespread and the most enduring, for its process is simple and natural. According to it true representation is founded on our intimate knowledge of things, and independent of any point of view. The essential nature of the object is the thing that matters, accident of light and shade, not being inherent in it, are left unheeded for their shape and character do not change according to the time of day or the position from which we look at them." It is, he adds, "the art of the caveman of Mycene, Assyria, Egypt, and all schools of Oriental painting. Its process is rational and intrinsic."

"WE OURSELVES ARE IN NEED OF HELP."

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO CHINESE.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Commenting on the cablegram received by him from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, National Government of Canton, Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India": I do not know what we in India can do to help China in her distress. We ourselves are in need of help. If he had any voice in the management of our own affairs we should not tolerate the humiliating and degrading spectacle of Indian soldiers shooting innocent Chinese students and others like rabuits, that is, if the story recited in the cablegram is to be believed. We can, therefore, only pray for their deliverence from all their troubles. In conclusion Mr. Gandhi commends to the Chinese the method of non-violence.—A.P.

MEETING OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"BENGALEE" SUGGESTS INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In a leading article on the 30th instant the "Bengalee" says: "We have already thrown out the suggestion that statesmanship demands that we should set about immediately to make arrangements for the meeting of a constituent assembly for the purpose of devising the future constitution of India. For this purpose we cannot think of a better plan than to have without delay an informal conference of the leaders of all political parties in India for the purpose to discussing the composition of the constituent assembly, the programme of work that should be placed before it and other important and relevant matters. This informal conference should in our opinion consist of a small body of men. We suggest that three or four leaders from each political party and a few outstanding persons standing outside all parties should compose the conference.—A.P.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

PATNA, July 29.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfaraz Hussain Khan M. L. A. has given notice to move a number of resolutions at the next sessions of the Legislative Assembly. One of them recommends (a) the unconditional release of all such convicted or under trial political prisoners in the Indian jails that have not been held guilty or charged with any act of violence and all political detenues whose trial in a court of law is not contemplated. (b) the release of all other political prisoners convicted or under trial provided that a committee consisting of two members elected by the Assembly and two members nominated by Government recommend their release, (c) and to allow the return to their homes of all Indian exile in foreign countries who are supposed to have been concerned in revolutionary movements in order to secure freedom for India on such reasonable and honourable terms as the Government may think to impose.

Another resolution asks for taking immediate and effective steps to bring the contiguous Oriya speaking tracts of the Madras Presidency under one administration with the Orivas of Orissa division.

Another resolution suggests the taking of necessary steps to send such Indian members to the League of Nations, International Labour and such other International Conferences and Commissions as are elected by the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

Continued from Column 6.

that in a general election the Representatives of the Backward and the Depressed Classes are nowhere and in their absence there is hardly anyone to pay heed to the grievances of these unfortunate classes. To do away with such a sad state of affairs, the Bill proposes a scheme of Reserved Seats in the interests of these two Classes. However in setting apart seats for these two classes particular care is taken to preserv as far as possible the number of seats now open to general election. This is done by reducing the number of seats that are at present filled up by nomination and co-option each one half and adding them to the seats that are filled up by election. The result is that notwithstanding the reservation of 18 seats for the Backward and the Depressed Classes, there remain under the new Scheme 71 free seats.

Occasion is also taken to correct the distribution of the elected seats to be filled up by each Municipal Ward by introducing the more democratic principle of representation according to population.

Another important change in the Municipal constitution which the Bill seeks to make is to lower the franchise from a Rs. 10 rental to a Rs. 5 rental. Under the existing franchise, it has been found that out of a total population of 1 137 782, population numbering 1,042.488 is deprived of the vote. In these days it is undesirable to allow 1 137,782 people to be governed by 95,294.

Mr. I. S. Haji moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

On vote being taken both the amendment and the proposition were declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next at 3 p.m.

"DEMOCRATISING" CORPORATION!

MR. BOLE'S BILL REJECTED

DIRTY DRINKING WATER.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday at 3 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The Corporation finished all the arrears on Thursday and once again will have a short holiday till the 13th of August when the first meeting of the month has been requisitioned. In the meantime they would discuss, on Monday next, in a special meeting the resolution of Mr. L. R. Tairsee as to whether the President of the Corporation can take part in public meetings held for the purpose of discussing questions which are to be deliberated upon by the Corporation. On Thursday a number of items were gone through with the usual speed, chief among which was a resolution from Mr. B. G. Parelkar, complaining against the water supplied to the northern part of the city from Vehar lake which was of muddy and greenish colour and requesting the Commissioner to submit a proposal for its filtering at an early date. The motion was agreed to.

Another interesting item was in regard to the opinion expressed by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, about the Porebunder stones which was also referred to the Commissioner for report. A resolution was also moved to recommend the Government to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 in the terms of the bill submitted by Mr. S. K. Bole in the Legislative Council, but it was negatived.

DIRTY DRINKING WATER.

Mr. B. G Parelkar, moved and Mr. R. A. Gole seconded:—

"That it being the general experience that every year from the month of March upto the end of August the drinking water supplied from the Vehar Lake for the use of the population of the northern part of the City is always full of mud and vegetable matters thus giving the water greenish and sometimes muddy colour and that during the months of May and June every year the water begins to give very obnoxious smell such as that of decomposed fish, the Corporation are of opinion that such water is dangerous to the health of the general public using it as it is supplied unfiltered direct from the lake and that therefore they request the Commissioner to place before them at an early date proposals for filtering the water supply given to the north of the Island."

The motion was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF LIQUOR SHOP.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Commissioner of Excise whether it is not advisable to cancel the permission granted by the Collector of Bombay to the transfer of a liquor shop from one place to another at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Charni Road inasmuch as the shop is situated at the entrance of the compound leading to the Municipal School at which about 200 pupils of both sexes attend and in a building on the ground floor of a school building which there is a Hindu hotel where about 500 high class Hindus twice daily attend for their meals and also because there is a strong opposition of the residents of the surrounding locality to the transference of the Shop and because the cancellation of the transfer will be a step towards the furtherance of Government policy of total prohibition of country liquor traffic in the City of Bombay.'."

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

POREBUNDAR STONE BRACKETS.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved:—

That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the following portion of the evidence given by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, at an inquest held by the City Coroner concerning the death of four persons who succumbed to the injuries received by the fall of a balcony of the Musafarkhana near the Crawford Market:

'I understand that there have been collapses on previous occasions of balconies of Porbunder stones and I think it would be advisable for the authorities when they pass the plans to consider whether brackets should, in future, be not allowed to be made of Porbunder stones and the Commissioner be requested to report whether he proposes to take any action in the matter.

The resolution was agreed to and another resolution moved by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that no new building in the City shall in future have balconies, resting on Porebunder stone brackets, with a projection of more than two feet from the main building was also sent to the Commissioner for report.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Consideration was then given to a resolution of Mr. R. S. Asavle, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaida, "that this Corporation recommends to Government to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, in the terms of the Bill submitted by Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., to the Bombay Legislative Council." "

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill stated:—

The object of this Bill is to democratise the constitution of the Municipality of the City of Bombay.

It has been a matter of bitter experience

(Continued in Column 5.)

MR. PRADHAN'S PROHIBITION BILL.

POONA LADIES' SUPPORT.

MRS. PRICE ON PROGRESS OF WORLD-MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the evening of July 20th, 1925, over one hundred people who are interested in the cause of prohibition for India and the world gathered in the assembly room of the St. Helena School, Poona. The principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. F. B. Price, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, who told the world convention of the W. C. T. U. which was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from 19th to 25th June 1925.

Mrs. Price who was introduced by Miss S. Sorabji, chairman of the meeting, said:—

"Friends, I am very pleased to be here to-night to tell you something of the great International Convention of the W.C.T.U. which was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, Women from sixty different countries of the world gathered there in that historic city. Sixteen hundred delegates and visitors were there during those days and all were glad that they had come. The homes, different organizations and officials of the city all did their part in giving us a splendid welcome. We were preparing for wet weather, but the whole time we were there we had sunshine. Dr. Anna Gordon, President of the National Organization, whose home is in Evanston, Illinois, said they would think of Edinburgh as the 'Land of eternal sunshine". There they also have daylight saving and when we would come out the meetings at night it would be quite light. At eleven in the evening we would watch the sunset and often it was still twilight at midnight. We seemed to be also in the land of the midnight sun.

The Churches of the city were opened to us. On Sunday twenty-four Churches were occupied by speakers of the convention. In Usher Hall, one of the finest in Edinburgh seating several thousand people the meetings were held. Lady Astor was one of the principal speakers. She said that the times were getting better, and while things were not yet ideal they were greatly improved. "It used to be said, 'As drunk as a Lord',, but Lords don't get drunk now. Sometimes Lords are made by selling drink, but we are not proud of that fact. We have a law that no one under eighteen years of age can go to the shops to buy strong drink. Public men may be afraid to face the drink question, but women are not afraid. Men have said that women could not be reasoned with, but they never tried to reason with us. They now find that they can reason with us, but that we are to be reckoned with as well. The place of women in public life is to lead social reforms and movements for world betterment".

Scotland has Local Option. 310 parishes are dry by the will of the landlords and 345 dry by the vote of the people. The question is raised in three years. In 1920 some of the parishes went dry and in 1923 the question was up again. These parishes included industrial areas, such as mining and fishing and they held their grounds in spite of the efforts made by the drink side. Police Sergeants say that the benefit of Local Option can hardly be over-estimated. Homes are in better condition, children better fed, and there has been a decrease in crimes. There is a generation of children growing up who have never seen the public house.

One evening in Usher Hall, sixty women delegates gave two minute speeches each. It often happened that several women were standing on the same floor at the same time. Suddenly there was an outburst of appalause, as the audience realized that the four women then standing were from Austria, Germany, Belgium and France, nations that a short time before had been at bitter enmity, and these women were now assembled fighting together for a common cause, the canes of Prhibition. There were also women delegates from Japan, Norway, Sweden and other countries of Europe and Asia, besides many from America. Although there were no delegates from China, there were women at the Convention who represented hed. One of the Japanese women delegates told of her call to social service. Her father is a wealthy merchant. She is now in America studying law. One day, while walking down a street in Japan, she met a tiny Japanese girl. The little tot, when asked what she intended to do when she grew to be a woman, pointed to a row of houses of ill-fame, nearby, and said, "Why, I am going there to live; where they have pretty clothes." This Japanese woman at once resolved that she would devote her life to saving the girls and women of her land from evils such as this.

India had two representatives, Miss Singh from the Punjab, now studying in London, and Miss Day of Calcutta. One night, in one of the great opera houses of Edinburgh, a pageant written by a Scotch woman, was given, portraying the progress of the Prohibition Movement throughout the world. The pageant was made much more realistic because of Miss Singh and Miss Day's helping to portray the women of India. The Edinburgh newspapers gave great prominence to the Convention. "The Scotsman" and other papers seemed to vie with each other in giving full and accurate reports of the meetings.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Price made a report on the progress of Prohibition in America. This year the income tax throughout the United States has been reduced, one of the effects of prohibition. While things have not yet reached perfection, do not compare what we have with perfection, but compare it with what we had previously, and you will see marked progress. The prohibition laws are being better enforced each year. A Chicago Tribune reporter told Mrs. Price that before Prohibition, of the hundreds of men employed in the great Chicago Tribune Building, scores used to come to him each week, asking for small loans, due to the influence of the "corner saloon" they would be continually losing their lobs and getting in debt. Now these same men are steady and sober employees, and no one ever asks for a loan now. In the fashion of Eastern water-carriers, a man came daily into the offices, bringing two huge buckets full of beer. Needless to say, these were soon emptied. Since prohibition it was noticed that the milk-man began to bring milk to these same offices. Soon the management began furnishing ice, and now they have a man employed whose sole business it is to furnish milk to the employees of the building. The women and children are the ones reaping the greatest benefits from Prohibition. Previously, those women whose husbands spent their week's wages at the bar, and over the card table, and who were forced to take in washing in order to support their children, now are the happy recipients of the weekly pay envelope, and the necessity of bending over the wash-tub is obviated. There is now a generation of young people growing up who know not the curse of the rum-shop. She told the story of a New York woman who said she was not in favour of prohibition, because she was unable to get washer-woman, as the woman who used to do her washing now riding around in her own motor Car.

Some people have said that Prohibition Law would in time be repealed, but one who knows anything of American sentiment and American methods of changing the Constitution, would know that this is improbable, for after a measure has been passed by Congress it must then be referred to the Legislatures of the individual states, and thirty-six out of the forty-eight states must vote against it before it can be repealed. Every year the cause of Prohibition is gaining ground, and from records which are available in Washington, D. C., it is found that each year larger number of our public officials are voting in favour of prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. stands also for purity, especially among the young people of the world, in order that the coming generations may be pure and strong. It stands also for world piece. One of the mottoes is, "No more drinks within the nations, and between the nations no more war". Races, nations and peoples all have this same problem to face, and we women of the world are going to face it together. What are the women of India going to do? We have as fine women here as can be found anywhere; women who are anxious for the betterment of their land, and we feel sure that they will do all in their power to further the cause of prohibition. The foreign liquor clause too, must come under the ban. We want this great land free from the evil of drink, drugs and other degrading influence. She told the story of a Singalese girl who had signed the pledge of total abstinence. On her wedding day, her family insisted that wine must be served to the guests. She objected, and was told by her father that they could not have a wedding without wine. "Very well", she replied, "we will not have wedding". When the women of India will take the firm position as this Singalese girl, prohibition will be assured. Some of you may have read in the papers that I had said I would win Prohibition for India. This is not so: my statement was that 'India needs prohibition India wants prohibition, and India is going to win Prohibition.' I am glad to have just a small part in this that will be such a great blessing to India".

At the close of Mrs. Price's address, Mr. Pradhan, the author of the Prohibition Bill, which is to come before the people of the Bombay Presidency, expressed his appreciation of Mrs. Price's address, and urged that the people give the Bill their loyal support. "I make a special appeal", he said "to all classes of women, to support the bill."

Mrs. Bruere proposed the resolution that H. E. The Governor of Bombay be requested to give his sanction.

Her Highness Lady Aga Khan, being in purdah, moved through Miss Sorabji the following resolution:—

"We women heartily support the bill of Mr. Pradhan, and hope that it will be not only presented before the Council, but will be passed."

Mrs. Jalalsha seconded the resolution.

Among those present were: H. H. Lady Aga Khan; Mrs. Delhai; Miss B. Mustaffa Khan; Miss Mustaffer Khan; Mrs. Azhar Ali; these were in purdah. Capt. Jalal Shah; Mr. Harkissindas; Mrs. Shmed A. Mrs. Jalal Shah, also Dr. and Mrs Mann, and representatives of various associations, the Seva Sadan, Deccan Sabha and Dr. Macnicol.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

DR. M. B. VELKAR'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

Dr. M. B. Velkar in the course of his speech before the Bombay Legislative Council on the amendment re the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Amendment Bill said:—The last speaker told the house that the mover of the amendment did not tell the house as to why the Corporation wanted this power vested in it. To my mind my hon. friend Mr. Nariman has given sufficient reasons why this power should be vested in the Corporation.

(The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein (Minister for local Boards): Does the Corporation ask for it.)

Dr. M. B. Velkar: The Corporation has been asking for it for the last so many years.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein: I might be allowed to intervene for a minute Sir. I understand the Corporation passed a resolution that they do not want this power and communicated it to the president of the Select Committee.

Dr. M. B. Velkar: I would point out to the house that the resolution was brought before the Corporation as an urgent matter, it was sprung on the Corporation. Nobody was prepared for it and it was passed by a majority of a few votes.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussain:—May I know the voting?

Dr. M. B. Velkar: By a majority of six or seven votes. May I tell the house also that at the time this resolution was passed the attendance of the Corporation was only 52 or 54 out of a total number of 106.

Therefore this house can take it from me that when the Corporation gave its last opinion, it was done by the majority of only a few votes, and that it was not the deliberate opinion of the Corporation as a whole.

To my mind, it is clear that this power should be vested in the Corporation. We have demoralized the Corporation. We have widened its franchise to my mind for an institution to be really democratic must have its executive fully under its control.

Now what does happen under the present Municipal Constitution is that the Commissioner is appointed by the Government and the Corporation pays him his salary. In addition under the constitution all the real executive powers are vested in the Commissioner and other powers too quite independent of the Corporation and the Corporation thus becomes purely a deliberation body. And since it has no control over its own officers the local self-government in the City of Bombay, as Mr. Nariman pointed out, is a mere sham. Not only the Commissioner but even the subordinate officers in service do not consider themselves responsible to the Corporation. And so long as the anamoly exists the Commissioner will be able to flout the opinion of the Corporation. Many glaring instances can be shown.

Now, Sir, I may give only one glaring instance to show how the real mind of the people is not thus represented in the administration of the Municipal affairs of the city. And this happened because of the present rotten constitution in respect of standing the fact not with that the present incumbent of the post is often times amenable to the influences of the Corporation. That instance will show how the Municipal Commissioner and the subordinate officers have been acting against the wishes of the Corporation.

Dr. Velkar then narrated the story of Messrs. Braithwait and Company's contract.

Referring to the argument advanced by the members opposing the amendment that there are communal differences in the Corporation, Dr. Velkar said, "as my Hon friend the Council member pointed out even though there are several communities in the Corporation still the Corporation affairs and appointments are not swayed by communal consideration."

Dr. Velkar concluded by asking Hon. Members who were against this amendment, why they opposed the amendment at a time when they were saying that they were fit for self-government and that they had arrived at a stage in the affairs of their country when they must control the executive for by self-government they meant that the executive should be placed under the control of the Legislature. He did not understand, therefore why they opposed the amendment.

INTERPELLATION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

PASSENGERS BY RACE SPECIALS.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to supply the following information:—

(a) the number of passengers that travelled last year by the third class race specials run by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in connection with the Poona Racing Season;

(b) The gross and net earning of the Company as a result of the running of the third class race specials;

(c) The number of passengers that travelled last year by the first and second class race specials between Bombay and Poona;

(d) The gross and net earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as a result of the running of the first and second class race specials?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a), (b), (c), (d). The question should be addressed to the Government of India.

BOOKMAKERS ON RACE COURSES.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they have received any proposal to readmit bookmakers on the race courses at Bombay and Poona.

(b) If so, whether they have decided to allow them or propose to do so.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for the decision.

(d) When bookmakers were disallowed and for what reasons.

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) Yes. (b) and (c) Government have declined to bring forward as a Government measure any amendment in the law which would legalise the introduction of bookmakers on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses.

(d) Bookmakers on the race courses were disallowed in 1912 to check gambling on the races.

RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMNET TRUST.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state (a) whether they are (i) aware that the Bombay Improvement Trust have retrenched a number of their employees in the subordinate ranks, and a number of peons and lascars;

(ii) have the board in doing so followed the principles followed by Government when carrying out retrenchment in establishments;

(iii) what men on permanent establishment have been retrenched while the services of some acting men and men on temporary establishment have been retained;

(b) whether they are aware that side by side with the retrenchment of young men in the subordinate ranks, the services of old and superannuated men have been extended;

(c) whether they are aware that most of the old officers mentioned in (b) above are men in the executive establishment;

(d) whether they are aware of the vastly reduced expenditure on acquisition and works in the Trust programme for 1925-26;

(e) whether such reduction of expenditure does not call for a drastic retrenchment of officers in the higher grades?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) (i) Yes, and in addition certain officers also have been retrenched. (ii) Yes. (iii) Yes, for the convenience of the work. (b) Yes, the retention of the older men was also in the interest of the work. (c) Yes. (d) The programme of works has been curtailed. (e) It is intended to retrench more officers at the end of the present year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representation in respect of reservation of seats in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in favour of the Hindu backward communities? If so, how many? When and from whom?

(b) What action has Government taken upon them?

(c) Is it the intention of Government to take any action in this matter?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) Yes. Several representations have from time to time been received by Government on the subject A statement furnishes the information for the period from 1st April 1922 to 1st March 1925.

(b) and (c) The claims of the Hindu backward communities are duly taken into consideration in making Government nominations under section 5 (I) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Government do not intend to take any further action in this matter.

PREFFRENCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Thana and Bombay Suburban Disriicts): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether a contract for one year has been given for South African coal to lie supplied for the Sukkur Barrage;

(b) what is the total amount of the coal and the price which Government will have to pay for it for the year;

(c) whether Indian coal was not available; if it was available, what was the reason for not purchasing it, and why was preference given to South African coal;

(d) who the officer responsible for giving such a contract is and what are the rules about the devolution of such powers?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) and (b) A contract has been made for 22,000 tons of Transvaal coal for one year at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per ton F.O.R. Karachi.

(c) Indian coal was available, but Transvaal coal was given preference as the quality, price and conditions on which it was offered were found more favourable than any other class of coal and it was recommended by the Chief Controller of Stores.

(d) The Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, who has been empowered under paragraph 457 (b) of the Public Works Department Code (tenth edition.)

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME.

Mr. S. T. Kambli (Dharwar District): Will Government be pleased to state the amount spent on the Sukkur Barrage scheme upto 1st January 1925?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The total expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme upto 1st January, 1925, is Rs. 1,10,50,687.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO INDIAN ART.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have approached the Government of India in connection with the Prix de Delhi scheme for the encouragement to Indian Art suggested at the Wembley Conference?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Government of India have invited their opinion on the alternative scheme presented by the Government of India during a recent session of the Council of State?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government are considering the question of addressing the Government of India in the matter.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that them objected to the inclusion of Mr. Manu Subedar of Bombay in the Taxation Committee appointed by the Government of India?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for doing so?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) and (b) Government have no information to give on this matter.

BELL-CHAIN.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the bel-chain has been done away with in any and which of the jails in the Presidency?

(b) If it had not been done away with in any of the jails in the Presidency what is the reason for the same?

(c) Do Government intend to do away with the bel-chain in all the jails in the Presidency? If so, when?

(d) Is it a fact that, in spite of promises to the contrary, the bel-chain system is still continued in the Nira Guanj jail? If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for continuing the same?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The bel-chain was in use in the Deccan Convict Gang at Visapur and the Sind Convict Gang at Ganjo Takar. It ceased to be used last October on the strengthening of the barracks in the Deccan Gang and will shortly cease to be used on similar strengthening of the barracks now in progress in the Sind Gang.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(1) Whether it is a fact that the list of J. Ps. for the current year includes the name of one gentleman who has been convicted more than once;

(2) if so, whether they intend to take any steps in the matter;

(3) what is the policy followed by them with regard to the appointment of non-official J. Ps.?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government have made enquiries and have now come to know that one gentleman was convicted on more than one occasion. Government have, however, been informed that the convictions occurred over 25 years ago and that the gentleman at present is a highly respectable member of society. Government havet no intention therefore of taking further steps in the matter.

J.P.s.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that justices of the peace are represented by Government officials as important persons to the general public and that many important documents and declarations are insisted upon being attested or verified by a J.P. before being accepted by them?

(b) Whether it is a fact that some of the general public look upon J.P.s as persons fit to be made trustees or to be entrusted with their funds or those of the charities in trust?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: Government accept the attestation or verification by J.P.s of important documents and declarations, but they do not insist on such documents and declarations being attested or verified only by J.P.s. They have no information on the other points.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) under what circumstances they remove the names of J.P.s from the list and on whose report or recommendation.

(b) whether it is a fact that amongst J.P.s in the last list there are persons who have been convicted of offences by competent criminal courts.

(c) whether it is a fact that there are some against whom strictures have been passed by courts and who have been described as unreliable and untrustworthy?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) There is no special rule but the names of those reported to have died or left permanently are removed at the annual revision of the list.

(b) A reference is requested to the reply given to a similar question from the Honourable Member for East Khandesh.

(c) Enquiries will be made if the Honourable Member will make himself responsible for the suggestion by reporting their names and the occasions to Government.

RENT ACT SUITS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar (Bombay City, South): (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a paragraph in the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 9th October, 1924, referring to an abnormal rush of Rent Act suits filed in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on Monday the 6th October, 1924, owing to the lapse of the Rent Acts applicable to non-residential premises?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the clerks had to work till after 11 p.m. to deal with such applications?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the Rent Act suts filed on the said 6th October 1924?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a), (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) 247.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN POONA DISTRICT.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of working handlooms during the year ending December 1924 in the Poona District according to talukas;

(b) the principal villages in each taluka of the Poona District in which handloom industry is working to any considerable extent;

(c) what steps have Goverment taken in promoting weaving industry in the Poona District;

(d) whether yarn used in these looms is of Indian or foreign manufacture;

(e) the number of handlooms in which handspun yarn only is manfuactured;

(f) whether Government have taken any, and, if so, what steps to encourage handspinning in the Poona District?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government have no information.

(b) The principal weaving centres in Poona District are Poona, Sasvad, Junnar, Kendur, Baramati, Mancher, Pargaon, Kalamb, Chhas, Kasimbeg, Ala, Chandoli and Pimpalwadi.

(c) In order to promote and help weaving industry in Poona, a weaving school and a weaving demonstration of improved fly shuttle looms were organised in the the weavers' locality at Poona in 1916 and 1921, respectively. The weavers were taught the use of single and double-box fly shuttle looms, dobbies, etc., and the result was that about 300 such looms were introduced amongst them.

(d) Handloom weavers of Poona generally use foreign yarn of 50's and 60's count for fine saris. Indian yarn up to 40's count is also used by them for ordinary saris. Some weavers use cheap yarn of low counts imported from Japan.

(e) Government have no information.

(f) Government have not taken any steps to encourage handspinning in the Poona District.

ALLEGED INSULT.

Khan Saheb Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah (Thar and Parkar District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that Haji Punhoon Khan, a zamindar, was called a "badmash" by the Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Canal, in the presence of the Superintending Engineer in an open conference held at Mirpurkhas on the 5th July 1924?

If so, have Government taken or do they intend to take any action in this connection?

(b) Is it a fact that the said Haji Punhoon was granted the *pich* for *deh* No. 104?

(c) Are they aware that he incurred substantian expenditure on its excavation?

(d) Is it a fact that the grant of the *pich* was cancelled shortly after it had been made? If so, what are the reasons there for?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) It is stated that the expression was used in a conversation with the Superintending Engineer at the break-up of a meeting of zamindars at Mirpurkhas.

The incident has been amicably settled.

(b) Yes, (c) No. (d) Yes; owing to Haji Punhoon breaking bunds constructed across the mouth of his outlet during non-rotation periods.

ASSESSMENT IN THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-agricultural assessment in many towns of the Kaira district has been raised more than 200 per cent;

(b) the names of the towns in which such increases have been made in that district?

The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas: (a) and (b). The non-agricultural assessment has been raised more than 200 per cent. in only three towns of the Kaira district, namely, Anand, Kapadwanj and Umreth.

AN OFFICIAL'S BUSINESS DEALINGS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Mr. Fern, Pottery Superintendent o the Sir J. J. nools of Art had borrowed Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 5,000 on 18th September 1919 and Rs. 1,000 on 17 February 1920) on interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum from the Bombay and Mofussil Grass Trading Company of Bombay who were then the proprietors of Sorab Dalal Tile Works at Than Road on certain conditions?

(b) Whether Mr. Fern asked for a six annas share from the Bombay and Mofussil Grass Trading Company for manufacturing fire bricks, tiles, pottery, etc, ?

(c) Whether Mr. Fern had any connection or private interest in Fern Pottery Works, Ltd., being floated in 1919 at Nadol in the Dehgham district of the Baroda State?

(d) If the facts are as stated in (a), (b) and (c) do Government intend to take any action in the matter? If so, what action do they intend to take?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a), (b), (c), and (d) Inquiries are being made.

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OUR RAJPUTANA LETTER.

NIMOOCHANA TRAGEDY

DISCONTENT IN BUNDI STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, July 27.

The report of the official commission of enquiry appointed by the Alwar Durbar and subsequently amplified by an enlarged edition of the commission as well as His Highness' review thereof has been announced in a public Durbar and published in the press as an Extraordinary State Gazette. Despite the plausibilities contained in both the report and the review, they have scarcely convinced anybody of the truth of the report or the *bona fides* of the enquiries. The "Tarun Rajasthan" has challenged the accuracy of the figures quoted by His Highness as final and asserts that the number of casualties so far ascertained by it far exceed the official quotation. The paper is reliably informed that when His Highness paid a visit to the Alwar Jail last week, Thakur Madho Singh, the leader of the Nimoochana Rajputs, complained of the hardships meted out to the prisoners of the tragedy. His Highness is reported to have retorted that they had created a thorn which pricked and made him restless. The next day bars are said to have been added to the fetters of the prisoners.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" further reports a sensational case of bribery. It is stated that during His Highness' absence abroad an important revenue officer accepted bribes from merchants and allowed illicit export of cereals from the State. The officer reported to be found guilty has been merely dismissed, while a number of merchants who made the disclosures on official assurances are said to have been awarded imprisonment and heavy fines—a form of punishment gaining considerable favour in Alwar.

I understand that a memorial on behalf of important feudatories and Jagirdars against the stringency of Jagir rules of the State has been submitted to the Viceroy and another on behalf of the Biswadars or peasant-proprietors of the Bansur and Ghazi-ka-thana Tehshils of Alwar State for the redress of their grievances in general and an impartial enquiry into the Nimoochana tragedy in particular, has been forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. I also understand that if permission is granted, deputations will also wait on the British Authorities.

BUNDI.

There seems to prevail considerable discontent against the administration of the revenue minister, who is also the Dewan of the Bundi State. The 'Tarun Rajasthan" publishes a number of public grievances, the principal ones being the following:—

(1). The mint is run to great lose to the trading community with no real profit to the State.

(2). The Railway project though not calculated to be a paying concern will tend to make food stuffs dearer by export authorised or otherwise.

(3). The motor service unnecessary in view of Tonga facility is being run at loss.

(4). The glass factory purchased by the State gives little promise of success.

(5). These schemes are being pursued in the interst of certain officers.

(6). The surplus sum of Rs. 500,000 belonging to the private purse of His Highness has been spent and a debt of Rs. 600,000 has been incurred in addition.

(7). War loan amounting to nearly 3 lakhs, has not been returned to the people from whom it was collected.

(8). Criminal tribes are allowed to settle in the Barud territory.

(9). Arbitrary changes are made in the customs.

(10). Judicial appointments are seldom made on the basis of merits.

(11). Corruption is rampant in most departments.

(12). Schools and Hospitals roads and sanitation are suffering for want of funds and efficient administration.

(13). The Dewan's son, hardly 21 and with little eduction worth the name, has been appointed District Magistrate of Hindoli.

His Highness has, however, shown solicitude for his people's convenience by recently ordering that provisions which used hitherto to be supplied to the camp of His Highness and the Political Agent under the system of rasad or forced supply shall in future be carried along with the camp by officials of the Store Department.

UDAIPUR.

Although some of our Indian States seem to have lost their head in consequence of irresponsibility born of foreign protection, they have succeeded in preserving their hearts. This is demonstrated by the basis of the sentence on Mr. Pathik and the treatment meted out to him. In the course of a letter to the Secretary, Rajasthan Sewasungha, Mr. Pathik writes, "I have been awarded simple imprisonment for a period of two years and a half 'for failing to prevent people from singing seditious songs.' I have been sent to the Central Jail since July 17 and kept in the newly built ward for political prisoners. The Jail authorities are very careful for my comforts. I get newspapers and books and am allowed the use of writing materials. Interviews are allowed on the first day of every month." The sentence which fastens the responsibility of the supposed actions of other people on Mr. Pathik is a token of the lost head, while the good treatment accorded to him indicates the sound heart. I understand Mr. Pathik intends to move the Maharajkumar for review of the case.

JAIPUR.

At last the Jaipur cabinet have allowed the Rao Raja of Sikar to select as his senior officer Thakur Ranvijai Singh who was appointed on the 16th July on a salary of Rs. 150/- p.m. Being an outsider and the brother-in-law of the Rao Raja, he will no doubt give some cause for misgiving about the influence of the *Zenana* in public affairs. But he is an educated man and is said to entertain advanced views. This and the fact of a moderate salary will, however, be hailed with satisfaction and hope.

JODHPUR.

The externed and otherwise persecuted citizens of Jodhpur have issued a manifesto denying in toto the suggestion that they or any of the workers of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha have anything to do with the publication of the photo of Her Highness the Maharani or the comments of newspapers on her life in London. The signatories think the suggestion is made by satellites of a high official in the Political and Judicial department of the State and is a mischievous attempt to estrange from them the benign sympathy of Their Highnesses whom the signatories regard as their parents. These gentlemen doubt the authenticity of the photo and suggest that some maid servant of Her Highness has been mistaken by the correspondent of an English newspaper.

NARSINGHARH.

I am reliably informed that Major Hodgson, the Dewan of the Narsingarh State, has resigned. The suddenness of the action and the reasons that led to it are so far a mystery.

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BYRON MEMORIAL FUND.

AN APPEAL.

We have received the following from the Committee of the Lord Byron International Memorial Fund.—

Byron has been celebrated and honoured in various parts of the world on the occasion of the anniversary of his death, but at the place of his burial the great poet still lacks a memorial. Here is an anomaly which must cease. The man was something more than a poet; to those have a clear understanding of all that was meant by his life, his deeds, his words, the appearance of Byron on earth is one of the great events, not merely of literature, but of the history of the world. Sung into fame in a day, loinsed in London, then ostracised and driven into exile, less on account of real faults than on the motive of his great virtues; the inspirer of Europe during a period of his storm-tossed life. Byron, though diversely appreciated at various times according to the taste of the day, now stands out more clearly in perspective a hundred years after his death.

If universality of appeal be a great criterion, who in literature can take a higher place than Byron? No one has been so plastic in his appreciation of other nations, with that deep understanding that arises in part from the poet's quality of sympathy. In France Byron has seized the French style; no one so well as he has caught the meaning of their esprit. In Spain he appears as a Spaniard to the manner born; in Turkey he knows the Turk. He was more than a Greek; he breathed a new soul into Greece, and became the champion of Greek liberty, and the martyr of the great Hellenic cause. And yet in all this he has retained the quality of the land of his birth, as shown especially in his *Don Juan* is the graphic touches of English country life.

His product as a poet was great, and if we consentrate our attention on what the orthodox critics have approved, the whole output was wonderful in scope and power, and even in passages that have become hackneyed the electric touch remains Yest this literary accomplishment was but a part, and not the essential of his geneius. We must endeavour to see the man whole and in his own spirit. In his great work, *The Cosmos*, von Humbolt tracing out the determining factors of destiny, devotes a brief space to literature in its influence on the evolution of man; and in this rapid survey the figure of Byron stands out in its true significance. His *Manfred* and his *Cain* are not mere efforts of literary skill; they present to the world the deepest of all ethical problems the relation of the mortal to the Universe, the demand for a guide in the working out of his sdestiny. Finally, in *Don Juan* we have a poem which however remote in mode and style, has affinities with the Book of Job, with *Paradise Lost* and with *Sartor Resartus*, but which stands also unique and incomparable in the brilliant play of intellect, in humour and in wit, in courage of which the gaity masks the heroism, in deep discourses of life, and finally in the sense, beneath the livelinees of style, of the quest of the main strong motives that determine human fate.

In the field of politics, contrary to his material interests, but moved by reason and by his generous impulses, Byron fought on the side of liberty; the name of Ireland, of Venice, and of Greece attest it.

He has been blamed for serious transgressions, and with the handicap of his heredity and the forms of his education, it would have been miraculous had he escaped deep faults; but we must measure the good with the bad, and regard him with something of that sympathy which he so generously accorded to others, and with closer knowledge; while becoming more intimately human, he seems to rise greater than ever in our minds

To those who appreciate his work, therefore, we appeal for funds to give some visible form to our admiration, and we appeal not only to his well-wisher in England but to those in every country of the world whom his poetry has delighted and whom his high example has thrilled.

A Memorial Committee has been formed, of which Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., is Chairman, the Rev. Canon Barber (of Hucknall Tokard. Notts., Byron's burial place) and Mr. P, H. Towlson (of Midland Bank, Eastwood, Notts.) Treasurers, and Mr. C. H. H. Mitchell (of 28 Ropewalk, Nottingham) Hon. Secretary.

The Committee's object is to raise funds from Byron's admirers to provide a really permanent memorial in Hucknall Tokard Church. It is not proposed to spend an extravagant sum on this. The amount subscribed over and above a moderate sum will be devoted to the institution of Byron travelling scholarships. These, it is proposed, should be held by young men irrespective of nationality, who desire to travel in pursuit of the humaner studies; a competent body of foreign correspondence members is to be formed to decide on the claims of the candidates.

This scheme, we believe, is one which must commend itself to everyone who is familier with Byron's thought in its deeper aspect. All travelling scholarships are commendable; and it is surely as desirable for a young artist, men of letters, or literary scholar to familiarize himself with the character and culture of foreign peoples as it is for the young scientist to have access to the laboratories of another nation. At no period of the world's history was international understanding more vital than it is to-day; and it would be a fitting thing were a considerable number of these scholarships, putting the Grand Tour within reach of those most fitted to benefit by it, to be established in the name of one who, whatever may be said against him did always reach out to and feel for, the common humanity which lies behind all the barriers of geographical race, and language.

"But I have lived and have not lived in vain:
My mind may lose its force, my blood its fire,
And my frame perish even in conquering pain,
But there is that within me which shall tire
Torture and Time, and breathe when I expire;
Something unearthly, which they deem not of."

BIRKENHEAD'S FAILURE,

DO-NOTHING POLICY.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—Lord Birkenhead's speech on India, in the House of Lords has called forth the following reply from Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. D. Chaman Lall, and Mr. S. Satyamurti, all elected Swarajist members of Indian Legislative bodies:—

Lord Birkenhead's statement strengthens the genuine Swarajist programme, both theoretically and practically, theoretically because Lord Birkenhead, fortified by the personal knowledge and reassuring advocacy of Lord Reading, is, in our opinion, wrongly, led to feel that the extremist movement in India is not at present such a menace as to warrant a change from the die-hard position; practically, because it can offer no encouragement, even to the most moderate section of honest Indian politicians.

Lord Birkenhead's statement robs even the moderates of their historic excuse by shattering, at present, all hope of reconciliation between the people of India and the British Government.

NO LONG VIEW.

A man of Lord Birkenhead's ability was expected to take a long view. He has failed India. When every party in India is united in its demand for an immediate move towards self-government, when the failure of the dyarchical system has been admitted by almost every Minister who gave willing co-operation to the British Government and the system itself repudiated by the people of India, Lord Birkenhead has nothing more to suggest than to call for another period of "willing and loyal co-operation" as evidence of our fitness before Government would be prepared to review the Reform Scheme.

Absence of willing co-operation in India to-day is not due to a lack of genuine desire to see peace established, but to the impossibility of an honourable co-operation under the present system between the people and the Government.

TOO CYNICAL.

Certain minor changes as fore-shadowed by the Muddiman Majority Report will in all probability be undertaken. At the same time our information is that steps are contemplated in order to strengthen the position of the Executive against any situation that might be created by the return to the Legislature of sleeping Swarajist majorities, which Lord Birkenhead himself instinctively feels to be more than a possibility.

Finally, Lord Birkenhead's invitation to the people of India to frame their Constitution is too cynical for all except, perhaps, those who are nursing a pet hobby. Lord Birkenhead is generous enough to suggest that such a Constitution "will be carefully examined." But when? "Whenever that body (meaning the Royal Commission) might be assembled."

Thus Lord Birkenhead reaffirms the 10-year limit, and incidentally makes a bid for the moderate politicians to rally to the flag of the British Government, thus throwing out a definite challenge to the Swaraj Party.

Such Die-Hard tactics will deceive no one in India. We confidently appeal to our countrymen to take up this challenge in right earnest.

Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading have decided upon a policy of Do-Nothing.

India must decide upon a policy of united action. Our programme, which should be immediately taken in hand, must be the capture of all elective bodies in the country, and organisation of the workers and peasants of India whose exploitation is the main lever of British rule in India supported as it is by more brute force and lacking as it does the least vestige of moral sanction.

EVER-RECURRING FLOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the advent of the monsoon in India, the Press and the public mind of India are greatly agitated over floods recurring all over India. One seldom opens a morning paper without coming across a head line e, g. Cavery floods, Jumna rising, Orissa floods, etc. I belong to Orissa and I know how my hapless country is getting submerged under the ravages of floods every year. I took the opportunity to move in the Legislative Assembly a resolution on 24th September 1924 on "Investigation into causes of Recurring Floods". I asked for the appointment of a committee of experts "to inquire into the causes of the recurring floods all over India and to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on the best remedies against such floods". The Government of India through their spokemen Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee and Sir Clement Hindley assured the House that "the matter is receiving attention and will continue to engage the attention of the Central Government in consultation with Provincial Governments". The Indian Press at the time gave good deal of attention to the subject in spite of the taunts of several Anglo-Indian journals that providence and not the neglect of Government is responsible for such recurring floods.

I take this liberty to draw your attention to a few passages of my speech which indicate how this problem can be grappled:

"If the Government have soul and have considered it necessary to make a grant, why should they not consider some means by which the causes of these floods may be removed? What's the use of throwing crumbs of bread to the sufferers of the floods? What's the use of famine codes and famous funds? Remove the causes of floods.

Who is responsible for this great calamity, a permanently inflicted calamity on the people of India? Not the Railway alone—I absolve my Hon. friend Mr. Hindley from the complete charge, but all classes of engineers—the road engineer, the canal engineer and the railway engineer. Sir, I myself am an engineer. It is no pleasure to me to accuse my own profession. Yet I maintain the short-sightedness and lack of foresight of my profession have brought the country to a land of famine, floods and epidemics. The Chief Commissioner of Railways will tell us what a great amount of money is spent on the maintenance and replacement of Railways in India per annum. He may if he pleases enlighten us and every member of districts knows what money is spent on replacement and repairs of roads and canals. What about the maintenance and repairs of nature's highways, the drainage outlet of nature's surplus water. You have too long interfered, blocked and obstructed such waterways. Has the State any waterway engineer to look after proper drainage? No. Canals and roads are provincial subjects. How can you co-ordinate their work? In the United States of America great engineering works have been undertaken and in some cases completed for preventing the ravages of floods. We have no department in the Government of India for such preventions and precautions. Yet the Land Revenue of India sabout 40 crores of rupees. Nearly 90 per cent of the people live on the land as agriculturists and labourers. No money is spent to maintain waterways which bring the Central and Provincial Governments crores of income and which is the source of maintenance of 300 millions of people.

Your Railways only bring in a nett revenue of 5 to 6 crores to the central exchequer. You spend crores on maintenance of railways, while you neglect maintenance of the waterways of India which bring you such a large income and is the source of maintenance of nearly 300 millions of agriculturist people of India. There is something wrong, very wrong."

I have given this question many hours of close thought I am strongly convinced that much of these hardships can soon be removed if the Governments concerned have an establishment of *Waterway engineers* who will look after the proper functioning of the mighty Indian rivers and who will allow rivers free flow into the sea. Let me give one instance here to illustrate. In Orissa the canals have tapped the two main rivers Muhanudi and Katjuri. This has not only raised the river beds, but has silted up the mouths of these rivers and consequently we find the Chilka Lake has no entrance to the sea and so many villages are under water to-day.

The rise of the Jumna and the submerge of a few villages is also partially due to this factor while the high railway embankments, canals and roadways are no less contributors to the cause of this submerge.

The question before us is very grave. The problem must be tackled immediately. The country cannot wait till the Government awake from their stupor to find it a necessity to diagnose the root cause of floods. Floods, famines, epidemics are our annual visitants now. I invite Indian engineers and experts to independently diagnose the causes of these ever-recurring floods and to press upon all legislators to take measures for their quick redress.

I will conclude my appeal with one more extract from that debate in the Assembly.

"I am glad to have the assurance given by my Honourable friend Mr. Chatterjee, that the Government will investigate into the causes of floods. I maintain that such investgations as this inquiry must be undertaken by the Central Government and not by the Provincial Governments. I desire co-ordination of work between all the Provincial Governments and the Central Government."

Will the present member of Irrigation at Simla, the Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mittra announce his policy over these recurring floods and what his Government and Provincial Governments are doing to grapple the situation?—Yours, etc.,

B. DAS.

July 25.

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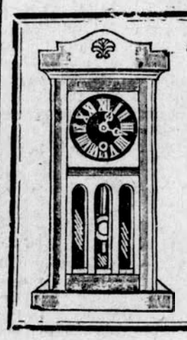

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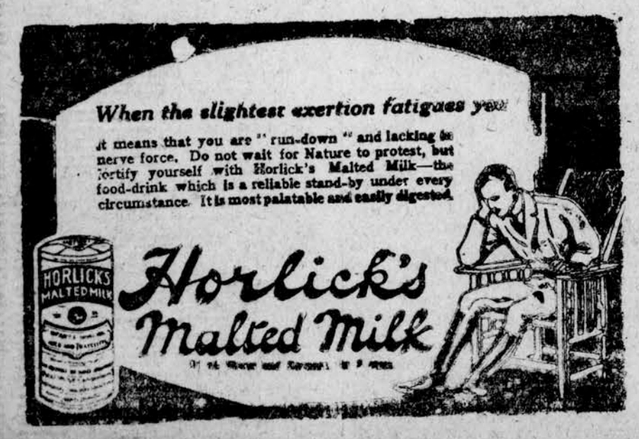
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